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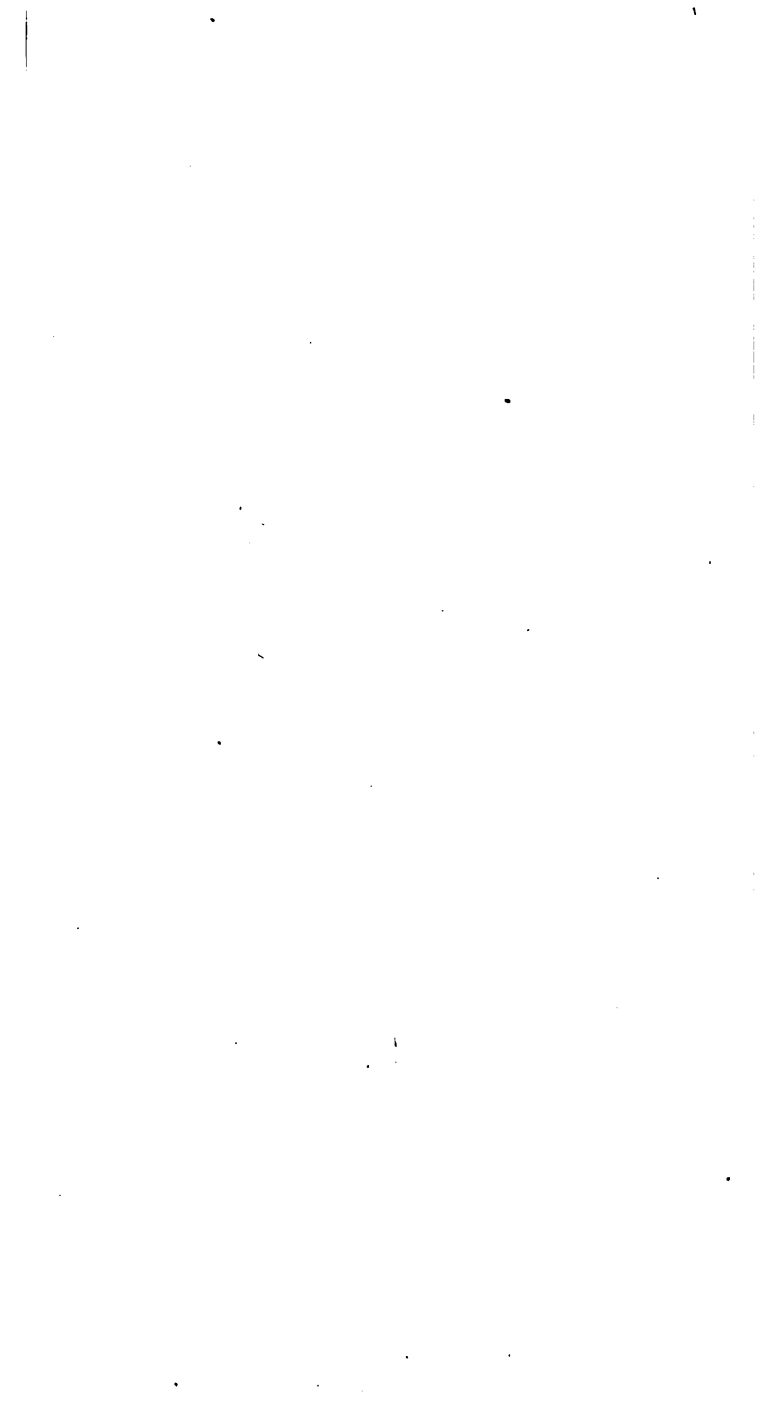


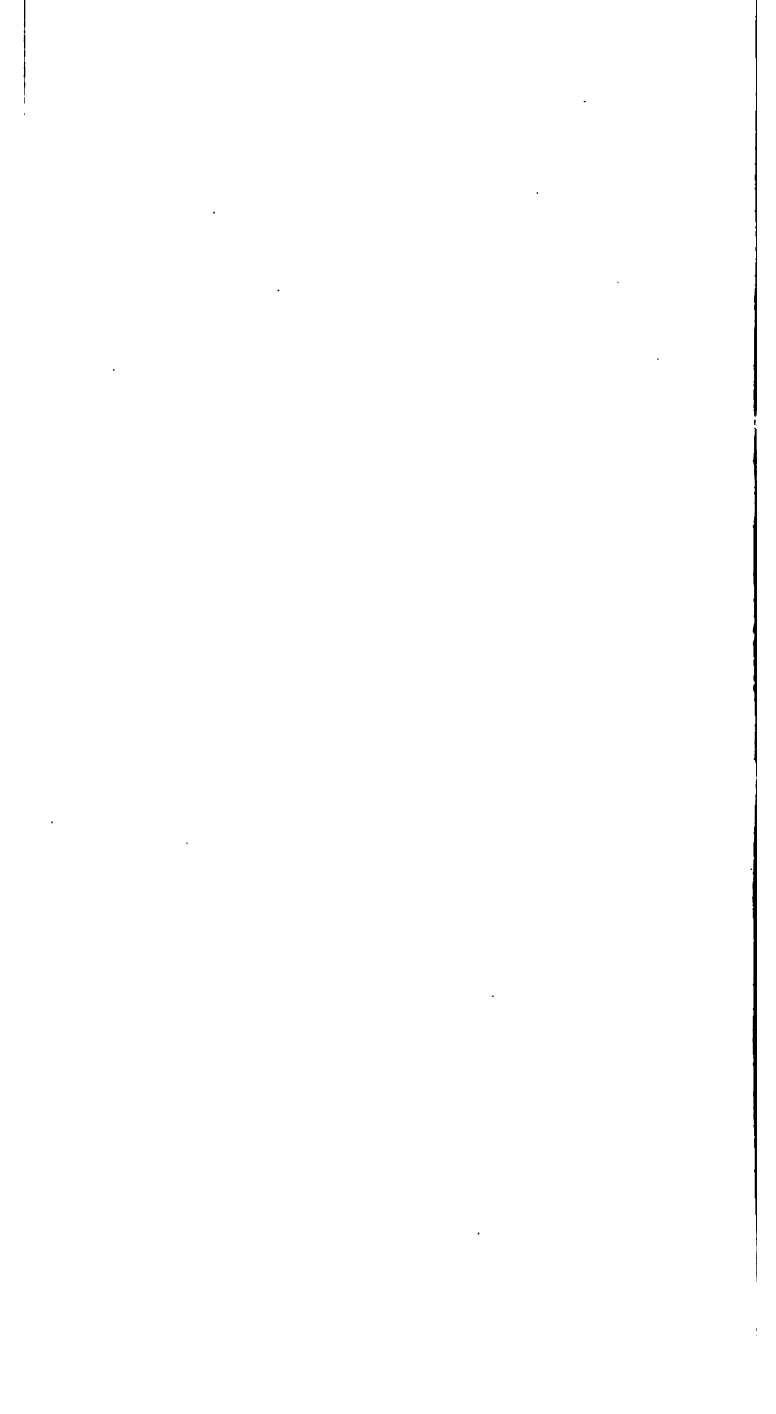
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FROM

Gratis







THE
EDINBURGH
STUDENT'S GUIDE:

OR AN
ACCOUNT OF THE CLASSES

OF
Edinburgh University
The University,

ARRANGED UNDER THE FOUR FACULTIES ; WITH A DETAIL
OF WHAT IS TAUGHT IN EACH.



CONTAINING ALSO,
ACCURATE INFORMATION RESPECTING THE FEES,
GRADUATIONS, &c.

BY ALEXANDER BOWER,
AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY, &c.

EDINBURGH:
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INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITIES, as is well known, existed in Europe from a very early period ; but it was the invention of the art of printing, and the consequent revival of learning, and what was almost coeval with both, the Reformation, that principally contributed to the multiplication of similar institutions in almost every European state.

The Reformation communicated new energies to the human mind. The effects which it produced were almost instantaneously felt in every country of Europe. These were not confined to a few individuals, to one district, nor to one nation. In Germany, in France, in England, and even in Scotland, a similar tone of feeling, and the same fervid zeal almost simultaneously appeared. The University of Edinburgh is the daughter of the Reformation, and she has justified her illustrious descent, by teaching the grand principle of the subjection of reason to conscience alone, and her consequent freedom from every human yoke. This, the true principle of the Reformation, has enabled the unendowed and recent University of Edinburgh to rival, if not to surpass the most ancient and magnificent academical institutions of Europe.

Previously to the Reformation, indeed, what was called a *Studium Generale* (or seminary at which more was attempted to be taught, than the mere elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic) had been established in different countries of Europe. These institutions may be considered as having been the

pioneers of literature and science—as having paved the way for more extensive foundations, upon which, in due time, a magnificent and glorious superstructure should be reared.

• The inhabitants of Edinburgh and its vicinity, stimulated by the example of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, whose Universities had been established, were exceedingly desirous that an University should be erected in the capital. Repeated attempts had been made to effect this, and had as often failed. Private individuals had generously exerted themselves to promote it. In particular, Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, and Lord President of the Court of Session, had bequeathed 8000 merks (about £450 sterling,) for the express purpose of founding an University within the city. The Abbot of Kinloss, however, retained this sum in his own hands, for the long period of twenty-four years.

The first proposal made in the Town Council, for erecting an University in the city, was upon the 23d April 1561. The subject, however, may have been in agitation before that time, since the records of the city do not go further back than the year 1560. In 1563 the Magistrates purchased part of the ground upon which the buildings of the present College stand; and their expectations were very sanguine, when they succeeded in securing the patronage of Queen Mary, who, in 1566, had not only been prevailed upon to permit the erection of a College, but had granted a charter, and endowed the institution with revenues. This deed is dated 9th of March, being only four days before the assassination of Riz-

zio. The public calamities which followed in rapid succession, prevented the citizens of Edinburgh from prosecuting with eagerness what a little before had engrossed so much of their attention.

Besides the turbulence of the times, there were other causes which retarded its progress. As soon as Mary's intentions were publicly known, the other Scottish Universities were alarmed, lest their interests might be injured by the establishment of an University in the capital of the nation. They imagined that the youth under their charge would be quickly withdrawn from them, allured by the temptations and local advantages which a seminary at the seat of government might possess. The Bishops were in great favour at that time, and had a preponderating influence in the state. The Universities, therefore, employed every artifice to prejudice them against the scheme. Edinburgh was not as yet the seat of a bishopric. It constituted a part of the metropolitan's see; and as his seat was at St Andrews, where an University had been long established, their zealous endeavours were crowned with success.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the government, and the commotions that prevailed throughout the country, the doctrines of the Reformers continued to gain ground; and the bold, energetic declamation of Knox and his successors, produced a wonderful sensation. At last, in 1581 the Bishops were deprived of the power which they had so long enjoyed. The Lord Provost and Magistrates improved this favourable opportunity to the best advantage. They had now ready access to the throne, and could, with-

out any restraint, publicly propose such plans as they conceived were calculated to promote the prosperity of the city. They accordingly obtained a grant for erecting an University within the city.

These preliminaries being properly adjusted, they next endeavoured to procure a charter which might place the new seminary upon an equal footing with the other similar institutions in Scotland. This they accomplished upon the 24th of April 1582.

King James VI. was at this time only sixteen years of age. The residence of the Court was then at Stirling; and as the Magistrates of Edinburgh were desirous to give a public proof of their gratitude to a monarch who had discovered such zeal to cherish the cultivation of literature in the capital of his kingdom, some of their own number were sent thither, to receive the charter from the hands of his Majesty, and were commanded to testify to him the high sense which both they and their fellow-citizens entertained of his bounty to his ancient city of Edinburgh. This they punctually performed. The whole transaction seems to have made a most indelible impression upon the mind of the young king; for in the course of his long reign, he repeatedly made allusions to it in public, and did it in such a manner as plainly showed that the recollection of it was agreeable, and that it occasioned a train of thought, in which he delighted to indulge.

The charter which he granted for the erection of an University, is as ample as it is possible to imagine. The ground which had belonged to the Dominicans (or Blackfriars) and to the Franciscans (or Grey-

friars) was given to the Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community at large, of the city of Edinburgh, and to their successors for ever. On this ground they were empowered to build houses, and to repair class-rooms for the accommodation of professors and students. The charter also contains an enumeration of the different departments of literature and science, which might be taught at the University. These are—Humanity, an epithet applied to the Latin language in Scotland, and originally borrowed from the French, as the latter was from the Latin *literæ humaniores*—languages, under which is implied every other language, that it may be convenient or judged necessary to teach—philosophy—theology—medicine—and law. Lest those privileges should be considered not sufficiently extensive, the words “or any of the other liberal sciences whatsoever,” are subjoined.

It may be proper to observe, that the donation or grant of the ground, upon which the religious houses of the friars, already mentioned, were built, is expressly stated to have been so bestowed, for the purpose of erecting schools of literature or science, and hospitals. The appropriation of the ground has been strictly adhered to, as far as the nature of the case could admit. The head grammar, or High School of the city—the University—the Royal Infirmary—Lady Yester’s church, built at the expense of an individual—the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons—the Hall of the Royal Medical Society—as well as Class-rooms for lectures on anatomy and medicine; are all built upon the lands that formerly belonged

to these religious houses, but which were forfeited at the Reformation.

The Patrons, who were decided Protestants, and had caught a portion of the same zeal in promoting the cause of literature and the sciences, which had begun to spread throughout Europe, were not tardy in carrying into immediate effect the privileges with which they were invested. Stimulated by motives of the most honourable kind, and by a passionate ardour for the accomplishment of an object, by which they were persuaded the prosperity of the city of Edinburgh would be greatly increased, they never relaxed their exertions, nor desisted from making the most vigorous efforts, till the buildings were in such a state of preparation, as to be ready to accommodate the students. Their design was, that a regular course of instruction should commence at the time when the other Scotch Universities usually assembled for the winter session.

The person who was principally consulted by the Magistrates upon this business, and who appears at this time to have taken the most active part in promoting the cause of literature in Edinburgh, was the Rev. James Lawson, one of the ministers of the city. Very little is known respecting his history; only that he had taught with reputation in the University of Aberdeen, having officiated there as a Regent. It was chiefly in consequence of his exertions also, that the High School of Edinburgh was founded in 1578. And by means of his recommendation, Mr Clement Littil, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, left in the year 1580, as it is expressed in his will,

“thirteen score and eight godly books, to begin a library for the use of the ministers of Edinburgh.” A room was fitted up in Mr Lawson’s house, and the books were placed under his care. They were afterwards removed to the College, and became the foundation of that collection which now forms the College Library.

When the buildings were ready for the admission of students, a considerable degree of difficulty was experienced in procuring a fit person to undertake the business of teaching, and discharge the other necessary duties connected with a seminary of learning. The prosperity of a new, or indeed of any institution, almost wholly depends upon the judicious selection of the person or persons who are employed to undertake its superintendance. Of this the Patrons were well aware. They therefore resolved to invite a person of the highest reputation for talents and literature, as well as piety, to preside over the infant Academy.

The character of the University of St Andrews was in those days in much greater public estimation than either that of Aberdeen or of Glasgow. It was therefore to that quarter that the Patrons principally directed their attention. Persons in whose judgment they could confide, were commissioned to repair thither, to make the necessary inquiries, and, if possible, prevail upon some Regent or Professor of competent abilities, to accept of an invitation to Edinburgh.

The Rev. Robert Rollock, who had for some time taught in the College of St Salvador in St Andrews, by the unanimous suffrage of the public, as well as

of his own University, was pointed out to them as a person who, in every respect, possessed the requisite qualifications. When applied to, however, he long hesitated whether he should comply or not; and at last, by means of the urgent solicitations of Mr Lawson, (who, it is probable, was one of the Commissioners) he agreed to become Regent of the University, and to commence his labours in the subsequent October 1583. Mr Lawson was not long permitted to witness the progress of the new institution, which, in a great measure, owed its existence to his exertions. To a taste for ancient literature, he united a strong predilection for the doctrines of the Reformation. In that rude and tumultuous age, the affairs of Scotland were in a most unsettled state. After the death of the Earl of Morton, Mr Lawson, as well as others, was banished, and he died at London, in the year 1584.

So great and so general was the poverty of the country at this time, that, in the month of June, the public funds of the City were embarrassed in consequence of the paltry expense which had been incurred about the College; and the Patrons were under the necessity of borrowing three thousand merks, that is, L.168, 15s. sterling. To repay this, they determined to dispose of part of the public property within the city. The minute is thus expressed in the Register of the Town Council:—"The Town makes sale of sundry lands (that is, houses) of their own, within the town, to be employed upon founding and building a College in the Kirk of Field, because the Town's Common Good, (that is, their common or public funds) were super-expended."

It was at first resolved, that such students as repaired to Edinburgh, should be accommodated with lodgings in the College. This custom, which has been long discontinued, was found at a very early stage of the history of the University, to be attended with great inconvenience, and to be really impracticable. The manner in which this arrangement is expressed in the record is curious; and must appear singular, not only to strangers, but even to natives well acquainted with the history of Scotland. The words are, "Ordains the chambers to be set at forty shillings per piece, and two to be in one bed." For the information of those who are but imperfectly acquainted with the value of Scottish money, it may be proper to observe, that one pound Scots, is equal to twenty pence, or one shilling and eight pence sterling; so that 40 shillings Scots, amount to 3s. 4d. English. Each student, therefore, paid 1s. 8d. sterling for a chamber, which he was to occupy for about ten months. Facts like this afford the best statistical account of the country at the time. But what a contrast is thus presented to our view, when we compare the splendour and magnificence of the present buildings, with the mean abodes with which, in the early times of the University, both professors and students appear to have been contented.

The state of Scotland in those days is well known, and also the great value of money, in procuring the necessaries and conveniences of life. No evidence exists by which it can be proved, that the students who resided within the walls of the College received their commons or food there. The truth seems to

be, that neither they, nor Mr Rollock did so; for on the 15th November 1583, the Patrons "paid twenty pounds Scots for his boarding till Candlemas." So that for board and lodging, they paid for the first Regent of the University, at the rate of L.6, 13s. 4d. sterling, per annum.

Upon the 11th of October 1583, public intimation was given, that "students desirous of instruction, should give up their names to a bailie, who shall take order for their instruction." And in the meantime, two gentlemen were appointed "to devise the order of teaching to be kept in the College now erected." From the intimation that was given, it is evident, that the students were not required to pay a fee or honorary to the Regent. And this was universally the case in every European University. To pay a fee is of a comparatively late date, and derived its origin from the slender funds of some of the more modern establishments, which had not the education of churchmen alone in view.

It was a thing in itself exceedingly reasonable, that the occupiers of the chambers should pay rent for them; and besides, it had a great tendency to check that jealousy which either a real or a supposed preference is apt to excite. The Patrons, however, had the example of other Universities for so doing. And even at this day, some of the best endowed Universities adopt the same plan. Thus the pensioners and scholars at Cambridge pay for their respective commons, rooms, &c.; but the latter, from the enjoyment of scholarships, read the graces in Hall, lessons in Chapel, &c. The sizars, who are

generally men of inferior fortune, have their commons free, and receive various emoluments, similar to what the porters or janitors, who were commonly Masters of Arts, received in the University of Edinburgh.

It contributed essentially to the prosperity of the infant seminary, that a man of such singular endowments as Mr Rollock had been chosen for its Regent; and it at the same time reflects great credit upon the good sense and judgment of the Patrons, that they solicited his acceptance of the office.

Rollock, as has been already mentioned, was educated at St Andrews; and after having taken his degree of Master of Arts with great applause, he was admitted a Professor of Philosophy. During the short time that he taught there, his reputation had never been exceeded in any of the Scottish Universities. When he entered upon the discharge of his important functions at Edinburgh, he was only in his 27th year. Yet such was the fame that he had already acquired, that the report of so celebrated a master beginning a course of philosophy in the newly founded University of Edinburgh, operated as a charm, and induced a great number of students to repair thither, to profit by his instructions. The impulse which was thus given to the youth of Scotland, seems to have been very great indeed. For, according to his biographer and colleague, (who had the best opportunities of being informed) multitudes from all corners of the kingdom flocked to Edinburgh, to take the benefit of his instructions. His words are, "*Turmatim ex omnibus regni angulis Edinburgum conflant.*"

Whether from want of funds, or from whatever cause it might proceed, Rollock commenced his labours without an assistant, and had to sustain the whole fatigue of his office himself. The students formed only one class. Notwithstanding his most indefatigable endeavours, he felt it impossible to perform the business of teaching such a number of students, and communicating instruction to them upon so great a variety of different subjects. He felt it absolutely necessary, therefore, to represent to the Patrons, how indispensably requisite it was that an assistant should be provided. It could be no other cause than the number of the students which induced him to apply for assistance, since he had a similar duty to perform at St Andrews. The curriculum, or period of study in all the Scottish Universities consisted of four years; and the same regent or professor conducted the same set of students through their literary and philosophical studies during the whole of that term.

It ought to be observed, however, that at the commencement of so complicated an undertaking, Mr Rollock must have had to encounter many difficulties which he could neither foresee nor prevent. In establishments which have existed for a long series of years, not only are the teachers themselves more accustomed to the detail of the business in which they are engaged, but the public, or those who resort to them, are better prepared and informed, concerning the kind and degree of preparation expected from those who may apply for admission. No knowledge of this kind respecting the newly founded University, could

possibly be in circulation. A considerable proportion, therefore, of those who had entered as students, were deficient in a proper elementary knowledge of the Latin language. Rollock, who was extremely anxious to do the utmost justice to the young men committed to his care, tried what he could accomplish himself, without asking any assistance. But, after having made the experiment for about a month, and having consulted his friends, and those who wished well to the University, he resolved upon representing the state of the case to the Patrons. This he accordingly did, and the reasonableness of his proposal was instantly perceived and acknowledged. On his recommendation, therefore, the Patrons elected Mr Duncan Nairn, as second master of the College.

Upon this taking place, the students were divided into two classes, and arranged according to the degree of proficiency which they had severally made. Those who had made the least progress in the knowledge of the Latin language, were assigned to Mr Nairn, while those who were more advanced continued under the superintendance of Mr Rollock. During the first year, Mr Nairn confined his attention to teaching Latin only; but in the second year, he instructed them in the knowledge of Greek also. In regard to the latter, he set the example of initiating such students as required it, into a knowledge of the very first elements of the language. This the Professor of Greek still continues to do. This young man's career was of very short duration, for he died in 1586, much esteemed for his learning and piety.

With a view to give the institution a more regular form, and a closer resemblance to other schools of learning, Mr Rollock had been appointed Principal of the University in 1585, though he still continued to discharge the duty of Regent.

Upon Mr Nairn's decease, a programme, as it is technically called, was issued, that is, public notice was given by posting up a bill in the College, and on the door of the High Church, (for newspapers were unknown in Scotland, till seventy years afterwards) that two Regents were wanted in the University. Six candidates appeared, and after a comparative trial, Mr Colt and Mr Scrimger, were declared the successful candidates.

It may be observed, that the College course lasted four years; no student, therefore, could obtain the degree of Master of Arts, without having regularly attended during that term. This was not only agreed upon by the Patrons and Regents, but a scheme was made out, which contained a list of the authors that were to be read during the course of each year, and what branches of philosophy were in succession to be taught. This was a common practice in those days, not in the Scottish Universities only, but in those of the continent also. And even at present, a list of those passages in the Greek and Latin classics, that are to be the subjects of lecture during the different terms of the year, in Trinity College Dublin, is annually published. An account of the plan which was adopted in Edinburgh, is still preserved among the archives of the College.

It forms a curious document respecting its early history, and seems to have been devised by Rollock.

This plan, with little variation, was followed in the University of Edinburgh for the long period of 126 years. At last, in 1708, particular departments of literature and science were assigned to each of the professors; and the old established plan of the same professor carrying the same set of students through the whole of their college course, was abolished. By concentrating the attention of the teacher to the illustration of one subject, it gave new vigour to the Institution, and became one chief cause of its increasing celebrity.

The establishment is divided into four Faculties—the Literary Faculty—that of Medicine—of Law—and of Theology. Under these are comprehended twenty-seven professorships; and in the subsequent narrative, the precise time of the foundation of each, as far as that can be ascertained, is distinctly stated. The Town Council possess the patronage of the office of Principal, and 17 Professorships; besides, they appoint the Librarian, Janitor, and University Printers. Nine Professorships are in the gift of the Crown, and Sir F. G. Johnstone is patron for that of Agriculture.

The office bearers in the University, exclusive of the Professors, may be thus enumerated:—1. The Honourable the Town Council are the Patrons of the University.—2. The Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Chancellor.—3. The College Bailie, who is the third Bailie in seniority for the year, has the charge of all matters relating to the College, such as

repairs, accommodation for the Professors, &c. and may be styled, Vice Chancellor. He inducts a new Professor, by introducing him to the *Senatus Academicus*, taking with him the presentation by the Town Council. When a *Regius Professor* is inducted, the College Bailie is present, and tenders a protest to the *Senatus*.—4. The Old Treasurer of the Town Council is College Treasurer, and grants discharges as such when necessary.—5. Rector. The first principal was appointed Rector, and there is one instance of the Professor of Divinity holding the same office.—6. The Principal.—7. The Secretary.—8. The Librarian.—9. Upper Janitor.—10. Under Janitor.—11. University Printers.

Such is a brief sketch of the history of an Institution, "*quæ, exiguis profecta initiis, huc creverit.*" The following account of its present state exhibits a striking proof of the progress of science, and of the advantage of division of labour in its departments. It is, however, but justice to remark, that this prosperity is mainly to be attributed to the persevering zeal of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, whose successive administrations have uniformly adopted every improvement either originating among themselves, or suggested by others; and have evinced that the ardour exhibited by the original founders, their predecessors in office, has not been allowed to decay throughout so long a period—their efforts having been ultimately crowned with a success far beyond what the most sanguine early expectations can be supposed ever to have anticipated.

FEES OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

First Humanity, or Latin Class.....	}	L. 3, 3s.
Second Humanity.....		
First Greek.....		
Second Greek.....		
Third Greek.....		
First Mathematical.....		
Second Mathematical.....		
Third Mathematical.....		
Logic.....		
Moral Philosophy.....		
Natural Philosophy.....		
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.....		
Universal History.....		
Natural History.....		
Agriculture.....		

II.—THEOLOGY

Divinity Class.....	10s. to the Library.
Divinity and Church History.....	L. 1, 1s.
Hebrew and Chaldee Languages.....	L. 1, 1s.

III.—LAW.

Institutes of Civil Law.....	}	L. 4, 4s.
Pandects.....		
Scots Law.....		
Public Law.....		

IV.—MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.....	}	L.4, 4s.
Practice of Physic.....		
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy		
Theory of Physic		
Anatomy and Pathology.....		
Principles and Practice of Surgery.....		
Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 1st course..		
2d course, L.3, 3s. ; 3d course, L.2, 2s.		
Clinical Medicine	}	L.4, 4s.
Clinical Surgery		
Royal Infirmary	L.5, 7s.	
Perpetual Ticket.....	L.12, 12s.	
Botany.....	}	L.4, 4s.
Midwifery (1st course).....		
2d course, L.3, 3s. ; 3d course, L.2, 2s.		
Clinical Lectures on Medicine		
Clinical Lectures on Surgery		
Medical Jurisprudence		

Students of Divinity pay only Three Guineas for a ticket to attend the Class of Moral Philosophy.

Besides the Fees above stated, Five Shillings are paid to the Door-keeper of each class.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

[Previously to the commencement of each session, a List of the classes, with their hours of meeting, and stated preliminary regulations, is issued by the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus, and hung up in the Library.—The following relates to the Session 1822-3.]

The CLASSES for the different branches of EDUCATION, will be opened the ensuing Session, as follows—

(The Very Reverend GEORGE H. BAIRD, D.D. Principal.)

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Days and Hours of Opening.</i>	<i>Professors.</i>
First Humanity or Latin.....	{ Wed. Oct. 30. eleven to one o'clock.	Mr Pillans, 78, George Street.
Second Humanity..	{ Tues. Nov. 12. nine o'clock.	
First Greek.....	{ Wed. Oct. 30. ten and one o'clock.	Mr Dunbar, at Mr Wilson's, College.
Second Greek.....	{ Tues. Nov. 12. eleven o'clock.	
Third Greek.....	{ Wed. Nov. 13. two o'clock.	
First Mathematical	{ Tues. Nov. 12. twelve o'clock.	Mr Wallace, 14 Argyle Square.
Second Mathematical	{ Tues. Nov. 12. ten o'clock.	
Third Mathematical	{ Mon. Nov. 18. nine o'clock.	
Logic.....	{ Tues. Nov. 12. one o'clock.	Rev. Dr David Ritchie, 28, Broughton Place.
Moral Philosophy..	{ Tues. Nov. 12. twelve o'clock.	Mr Wilson, at Mr Wilson's, College.
Natural Philosophy	{ Tues. Nov. 12. eleven o'clock.	Mr Leslie, 62, Queen Street.
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.....	{ Wed. Nov. 13. twelve o'clock.	Rev. Dr Andrew Brown, 13, Argyle Square.
Universal History....	{ Thurs. Nov. 14. three o'clock.	Sir William Hamilton, Howe street.
Natural History....	{ Mond. Nov. 18. two o'clock.	Mr Jameson, 21, Royal Circus.
Agriculture.....	{ Wed. Nov. 20. three o'clock.	Dr Coventry, 11, Argyle Square.

II. THEOLOGY.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Days and Hours of Opening.</i>	<i>Professors.</i>
Divinity	{ Mon. Nov. 18. } <i>eleven o'clock.</i>	Rev. Dr William Ritchie, 5, Argyle Square.
Divinity and Church History	{ Mon. Nov. 18. } <i>one o'clock.</i>	Rev. Dr Meiklejohn, 4, Park street.
Hebrew and Chaldee Languages	{ Mon. Nov. 18. } <i>ten o'clock.</i>	Rev. Dr Brunton, Col- lege.

III. LAW.

Institutes of Civil Law	{ Tues. Nov. 12. } <i>two o'clock.</i>	} Mr Irving, 27 Heriot Row.
Pandects	{ Tues. Nov. 12. } <i>three o'clock.</i>	
Scots Law	{ Tues. Nov. 12. } <i>three o'clock.</i>	Mr Bell, 21 Hill Street.
Public Law		Mr Hamilton, 7 Hope St.

IV. MEDICINE.

Dietetics Materia Me- dica and Pharmacy	{ Wed. Oct. 30. } <i>eight o'clock.</i>	Dr Duncan, jun. 45 York Place.
Practice of Physic	{ Wed. Oct. 30. } <i>nine o'clock.</i>	Dr Home, 29 York Place.
Chemistry and Chemi- cal Pharmacy	{ Wed. Oct. 30. } <i>ten o'clock.</i>	Dr Hope, 65 Queen Street.
Theory of Physic	{ Wed. Oct. 30. } <i>eleven o'clock.</i>	Dr Duncan, sen. Adam Sq. Dr Alison, 44 Heriot Row.
Anatomy and Patho- logy	{ Wed. Oct. 30. } <i>one o'clock.</i>	} Dr Monro, 121 George Street.
Principles and Prac- tice of Surgery	{ Wed. Nov. 13. } <i>four o'clock.</i>	
Theory and Practice of Midwifery	{ Tues. Nov. 12. } <i>three o'clock.</i>	Dr Hamilton, 23 St An- drew Square.
Clinical Medicine.....	{ Tues. Nov. 12. } <i>four o'clock.</i>	Dr Duncan, jun. and Dr Home.
Clinical Surgery.....	{ Mon. Nov. 4. } <i>five o'clock.</i>	Mr Russell, 8, St Andrew Square.

Royal Infirmary at noon, *daily.*

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Dr Monro.

During the Summer Session, Lectures will be given on the following branches of Education :—

Botany, by Dr Graham.

Midwifery, by Dr Hamilton.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine, by Dr Alison.

Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Mr Russell.

Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Christison.

CLASS TICKETS.

By an unanimous Resolution of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS, it is enacted, That, in the several Class-Rooms, after the expiration of Fourteen Days from the commencement of the Lectures, the Doors shall be shut against the admission of any but those who have Tickets, it being competent to any Professor to grant such further indulgence to any Student, as he may think proper. That to ensure the execution of this Regulation, each Student shall show his Ticket to the Door-keeper every day for a week, that the Door-keeper may be able to distinguish him as a Student, and that the Tickets shall then be delivered to the Door-keeper, to be afterwards returned to the Student.

LIBRARY.

The Library will be open for the purpose of giving out books to Students, every lawful day during the Winter Session, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. except on Saturdays, and every day during the Summer recess, when it will be shut at One o'clock precisely.

Students are particularly requested to take notice, that, in applying for books, it is necessary for them to bring with them a written list of such as they wish, and that they present to the Librarian their matriculation ticket, and the ticket of some one Professor for the present Session.

Every book taken out should be returned within a fortnight uninjured—the same book may be taken out again for another fortnight, if required, unless previously asked for by another person.

A copy of the Rules for Medical Degrees, and also of the Rules for Degrees in Arts, may be had from Mr Wilson, janitor.

* * Attendance will be given in the Library, every lawful day, from 10 till 3 o'clock, to enrol the names of the Students in the *Album*, which is the only legal record of their attendance in the University.

By order of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS,

ANDREW DUNCAN, *Jun. Secretary.*

Edinburgh College, September 23, 1822.

THE

STUDENT'S GUIDE.

THE constitution of the University of Edinburgh is totally different from that of any other similar establishment in Scotland. This is in no respect more perceptible than in the unlimited liberty which a student possesses of attending the classes of any of the Faculties, (with the exception of that of the Divinity Hall) in any order which either his own taste and judgment, or that of his friends, may direct. Seeing that this is the case, it may be considered as a matter of perfect indifference which of the four Faculties be first described in a work of this kind, since, in a certain sense, each is independent of the rest. We shall begin, however, with those classes which may properly be called elementary, and gradually conduct the student through those that are more advanced, till he has attended every class in the University.

After enumerating the classes that are included under the LITERARY Faculty, or the Faculty of ARTS, we shall proceed to give an account of the Faculty of MEDICINE—the Faculty of LAW shall

next occupy our attention—and we shall conclude with an account of the Faculty of THEOLOGY. Previous to this, however, it is necessary to explain what, in the University of Edinburgh, is understood by Matriculation.

Matriculation.

WHEN a student *matriculates* in the University of Edinburgh, he enrols his name in the Register of the University, is admitted one of its Members, and is acknowledged as a son of *Alma Mater Edimensis*.

It may be proper to mention for the information of strangers, that no oath, nor subscription to any articles of religion, nor Confession of Faith, are required, as is the case at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Persons of every profession of religion are freely admitted, whether Catholics or Protestants, and no questions asked.

It was formerly the practice for each of the Faculties of Arts, of Law, and of Medicine, to appoint a particular, but different day, when the several Professors attended in the Library, that the students might enrol their names, and acquire a right to obtain books from the Library, for which at that time they paid half-a-crown. The students of Theology have always had a separate Register, as well as a se-

parate library; so that, whether they attended any of the literary or philosophical classes or not, their names did not appear in this *Album* as students of Divinity.

This method of registering the names of the students was attended, however, with considerable additional and unnecessary trouble, both to the Professors and students. It not unfrequently happened, that an individual was enrolled in all the three Faculties, and yet the object of the regulation was not attained. It seems to have been the intention of the venerable and never-to-be-forgotten Principal Robertson, with whom the plan originated, that the money contributed should, under the superintendence of the patrons of the University, be appropriated to the express purpose of purchasing such books as were calculated to assist the studies of the members of the particular Faculty to which they belonged. But the money was only put to the credit of that Faculty in which the student happened to be first enrolled; and besides, if through bad health, or necessary avocations, he might be prevented from attending on the precise day appointed, he had no other opportunity of registering his name for that session.

The manner in which the Matriculation is now conducted is much more simple, and better fitted to answer the purposes that were designed. The Secretary's business is to superintend the registration of the names of the students. This office is discharged by one of his deputies, who attends in the Library to receive the subscriptions of the students. Each

gentleman inserts his name ; and in the proper column it is marked whether he be a literary or a medical student—for all the students are by the late regulations divided into two classes only. The proper designation is affixed to his name ; and he contributes ten shillings to the Library, and is consequently constituted a *civis* of the University. He obtains a ticket expressed in the following words:—
A. B. Civis Bibliothecæ Academiæ Edinburgenæ,
a die Octob. 182 ad diem Octob. 182 .

It is an express regulation of the *Senatus Academicus*, that every student must be possessed of a Matriculation ticket, before he can obtain a ticket from any Professor to attend his lectures ; and it is expected, that when he makes application to a Professor in private in order to see him, that he shall carry the Library ticket along with him.

Particular attention ought to be paid by every student to the registration of his name, because it is the only legal evidence of his having attended the requisite classes. A reference to the *Album*, together with the production of the tickets of the different Professors, enables the Secretary of the University to grant a certificate to any gentleman who may require it, of his regular attendance, without which he cannot make application to be admitted to any degree in the University.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that students, therefore, ought carefully to preserve the tickets they receive from the different Professors. The Secretary charges for this certificate, five shillings.

Mr D. seems to have proposed to himself, is, to impart to his students a taste for the further prosecution of Grecian literature, in which he himself is so great a master.

The regular term of attendance is limited to two sessions; but it is not an uncommon occurrence to find the students taking the advantage of attending Mr Dunbar for four and even five sessions.

It is necessary to attend the Greek class for two sessions, in order to obtain the degree of Master of Arts in the University, or to be admitted to the Divinity Hall.

Mathematics.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM WALLACE.

At the University of Edinburgh, the first Mathematical class is attended by students, during their first session; and the study of this interesting branch of science is carried on at the same time with the languages.

The professorship of Mathematics was founded in 1674. Before this, however, a small sum of money had been annually given by the Town Council, to one of the professors, in order that he might perform the duties of that office.

Mr William Wallace is present professor, whose abilities, and rank as an eminent mathematician, are well known to every one who takes any interest in the progress of the science which he teaches, and has so successfully cultivated.

The fees are the same with those that have been already mentioned, and it may be added, so are all the other classes of the Literary Faculty.

In the first Mathematical class, the elementary principles of geometry are taught; and the work which is used for this purpose, is the Elements of Euclid. An infinite variety of systems of geometry have been composed, which lay claim to the introduction of various improvements, and to supply the defects and errors of the Greek mathematician. It cannot be denied that some of them are excellent in their kind, and drawn up with consummate skill; yet it may be doubted whether any one of them possess all the advantages of Euclid, whose immortal work has for ages maintained its ground against the hostile attacks of multitudes, who were envious of the fame of its author. It has for ages remained a singular proof of the comprehensiveness of his views, when the trifling additions which have been made to it are considered. The first six books, containing the geometry of plain surfaces, and the eleventh and twelfth, that of solids, are demonstrated in the class. At the same time various propositions, not in the elements, are given out, which the students are required to demonstrate at home, and bring them to the class, to be examined by the Professor.

Plane Trigonometry, with its practical application, is also taught during the first session.

The attention of the students during the second year is directed to Algebra, Conic Sections, and Spherical Trigonometry.

Mr Wallace proposes to teach in the third class the doctrines of Fluxions, &c.

All who are admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, must attend at least one of the mathematical classes. Before being enrolled as members of the Divinity Hall, students are expected to have done the same.

Logic.

PROFESSOR REV. DAVID RITCHIE, D.D

In common language, Logic is generally considered as the first of the philosophy classes, because it constitutes an introduction to the rest. It is defined to be the art of reasoning; consequently, a course of lectures on Logic ought to contain a distinct account of the powers of the mind—the manner in which it both apprehends and retains truth—the method of arriving at it—as well as a description of the kind and degree of evidence by which it is supported.

Dr David Ritchie's lectures upon Logic are admi-

rably adapted to answer the ends proposed. His manner is manly ; and the independent, but interesting tone of thinking, and illustration which they contain, is much calculated to interest the minds of youth, and to open and enlarge their views at the commencement of their philosophical studies.

Little time is spent upon the School logic. The Doctor, however, explains as much of its nature as is necessary to afford to the students an idea of the Aristotelian method, but it is rather regarded as a singular effort of genius, better fitted to defend error than to conduct the inquiring mind to the temple of science.

The lectures on Logic contain a brief but interesting sketch of the history of philosophy, particularly of that which refers to the mind. An analysis of the powers of the mind, both intellectual and moral, is also given, but not extended to such length as to supersede the discussions to which it is to be presumed the attention of the students will be directed during the course of the subsequent session ; when, according to the practice commonly followed in the University, their time will be occupied in attending the lectures on Moral Philosophy. They constitute, nevertheless, an admirable introduction to the study of any science to which they may afterwards turn their attention.

The nature of evidence, a most important branch of philosophical disquisition, and upon which the principles of those who are just commencing the study of science require to be well settled, is dis-

cussed at great length, and treated after such a manner, as to afford much benefit to young students who are inquisitive after knowledge. They discover uncommon metaphysical acumen, and enlarged views of the subject; but to a person of even ordinary capacity and application, they are well fitted to convey information of the greatest moment.

A variety of subjects are prescribed during the Session of the College, upon which the students are required to compose short essays.—Upon these the Professor makes his remarks, both as to matter, arrangement, and style.

Students of Divinity and graduates must have attended the Logic class.

Moral Philosophy.

PROFESSOR JOHN WILSON.

SOME of the most eminent philosophers of whom the Scottish nation can boast, have been professors of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The immediate predecessors of Mr Wilson, the present professor, were Dr Thomas Brown, Mr Dugald Stewart, Dr Adam Ferguson, and Sir John Pringle, late president of the Royal Society.

In a regular course of attendance at the Univer-

sity, the Moral Philosophy class is always esteemed as one of the most important. The variety of subjects which are comprehended under the science of morals, and the deep interest that man, as a reasonable and an accountable being, necessarily feels in the discussion of them, cannot fail to excite great attention, as they involve disquisitions most intimately connected with man, both as a member of civil society, and as an immortal creature.

Natural religion, or the proofs that exist, independent of revelation, of the being and perfections of God, possessed of every physical and moral perfection, is one of the grandest topics upon which man can exercise his reason or powers of reflection. On such a subject it is natural to expect, that a person of Professor Wilson's powers of imagination, and poetical fancy, will delight to expatiate; and that it shall be treated by him in such a manner as to render it very fascinating to his youthful audience.

It is the more peculiar province of the Moral chair to analyze the faculties of the human mind—to assign to each their peculiar functions—and to describe the proper methods by which they may be improved. This is called *pneumatology*; for the doctrines concerning spirits, which were formerly included under this term, have been long abandoned in the schools, as consisting of little else than idle visionary fables, unworthy of the attention of philosophers. Some of the moderns, instead of the word *pneumatology*, have preferred the term *intellectual philosophy*.

Ethics, or the principal questions relative to mo-

als, occupy a proper portion of the course, and such as the importance of the subjects treated of demands. Various theories respecting the foundation of morals, have been invented by philosophers, both in ancient and modern times. A luminous view is given of the speculative doctrines which have prevailed upon these points; their separate merits are appreciated; and it is shown how far they bear upon the question, or are competent to solve the difficulty.

The general principles of jurisprudence, or what is sometimes called natural jurisprudence, are also explained. This branch of philosophy engaged the attention of the ancients; but it is chiefly since the publication of the treatise of Grotius *De Jure belli ac pacis* in 1625, that it deserves to be ranked as a science. It has ever since that period entered into a course of academical instruction. Nearly connected with this is the science of politics, or political philosophy; not the degraded and contemptible study which generally goes under that name, but a delineation of the general principles of government and legislation is delivered.

The science of political economy, under which is included an inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, is a science of a later growth than any other connected with the philosophy of man. Dr Smith's immortal work upon that subject forms a new era in the history of modern Europe; and in this country in particular has strongly directed the attention of philosophers to the cultivation of that

department of science. The elements of political economy are therefore also expounded.

In short, this interesting course of lectures comprehends an exposition of whatever relates to man, whether as an individual, or as a member of civil society. The immense variety of subjects, therefore, which *Moral Philosophy* embraces, can be much more easily conceived than explained.

Every Student of Divinity, and candidate for a degree, must attend Mr Wilson.

Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

PROFESSOR REV. ANDREW BROWN, D.D.

THE professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres is a regius professorship, and was founded in 1760. The celebrated Dr Hugh Blair was the first professor. Previous to this period, no lectures were professedly delivered upon these subjects in the University; but it must not be supposed that they were entirely omitted. This defect in the course of academical education, was supplied by other professors, particularly by Dr Stevenson, who taught the Logic class for so many years, and with so great reputation.

The present excellent Professor is Dr Andrew

Brown, one of the ministers of the city. The course which he delivers is admirably adapted to initiate the youth into a knowledge of the principles of criticism, and to form their taste in regard to polite literature.

Dr Brown discusses with uncommon ability that part of the course which relates to the different theories that have been formed respecting the principles of taste. The examination of those theories does not extend to an undue length, but they have excited such a sensation among those who have had the benefit of attending the Professor, that a very general desire has been expressed that he would communicate them to the public. There are two classes of philosophers who have taken what appears to be quite different views of this subject. The one class are too minute, and ascribe the whole of the complex phenomena which this faculty of taste presents to what they have named different senses. The other generalize too much; and by attempting this, they have rendered their speculations obscure, if not unintelligible. **Dr Brown** steers a middle course; and by so doing, discovers the accurate and extensive view he has taken of the subject.

The nature and properties of style are also pointed out with singular acuteness, and the criticisms made, together with the practical illustrations, which are given from the best English authors, render this part of the course invaluable, and much calculated to be of the most essential benefit to his hearers.

The different kinds of literary composition are

enumerated, their distinguishing characters described, and their comparative value estimated. When there is any thing peculiar in their structure, either arising from the nature of the subject treated of, or from the practice of authors of the most established reputation, this is pointed out, and the advantages or disadvantages which accompany it are appreciated.

The general principles regarding taste, style, &c. which the Professor had so clearly laid down, and so amply illustrated, are applied to the works of the most eminent historians, both ancient and modern. The object which every good historian proposes to himself is accurately defined, and the duties which he has to discharge are described. An estimate of his talent is made—the kind of style most appropriate to historical composition is explained.—And the historians both ancient and modern who have succeeded best in this province, are mentioned, their peculiar excellencies pointed out, and their works candidly criticised.

Dr Brown applies the same good sense and critical skill to eloquence, whether written or spoken. Its nature, use, end, and the means of attaining it, are illustrated; and some of the best specimens of oratorical excellence to be found, whether among the ancients or moderns, are subjected to a rigorous, but candid examination.

All the different kinds of poetical composition come under review, whether epic, dramatic, didactic poetry, the satire, the ode, &c.; and ample criti-

cisms made upon each species in detail. In conclusion, it may be added, that Dr Brown's lectures will well reward the attendance of every student who is desirous of cultivating elegant literature.

No one can obtain the degree of Master of Arts without attending the Rhetoric class.

Natural Philosophy.

PROFESSOR JOHN LESLIE.

It is highly honourable to the University of Edinburgh, that the first illustration of the Newtonian philosophy in any public academy, was delivered within its walls, by the celebrated Dr David Gregory, professor of mathematics. The same enlightened views have distinguished all the professors of natural philosophy since his time. The present Professor is Mr John Leslie, whose reputation, as one of the most ingenious philosophers of modern times, is well known throughout Europe.

The course which he delivers is calculated, not only to arrest the attention of all who take an interest in experimental philosophy, but to cherish the most enlarged and liberal views respecting this most extensive and important branch of science. Besides exhibiting a most correct and philosophical view of the

various doctrines which are included under the department assigned to him in the academical course, the Professor takes every opportunity of illustrating by experiments what is taught; and this he is enabled effectually to do from the extensive and elegant apparatus which is attached to the class.

The attention of the students is principally directed, during their attendance on Professor Leslie, to the illustration of general physics, which include an amazing variety of different philosophical doctrines; such as the laws of motion, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, optics, and astronomy—besides many subjects of inquiry, which are explained and illustrated in the most ingenious and interesting manner. Mr Leslie's intimate acquaintance with the mathematics, and his uncommon practical sagacity, as an experimental philosopher, peculiarly qualify him for the discharge of his very important duties.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, and Students of Divinity, must attend the class of Natural Philosophy.

Natural History.

PROFESSOR ROBERT JAMESON.

As early as the year 1706, Sir Robert Sibbald proposed to deliver a course of lectures on Natural

History ; but whether he fulfilled his intention or not, cannot now be ascertained. The late Dr John Walker appears to have been the first who rendered the professorship efficient ; and upon his decease, Mr Jameson succeeded to the chair.

Natural History, in its most extensive acceptation, comprehends an account of every production in nature, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral. From the ardour and success with which the present Professor has prosecuted these departments of science, he has given a new tone to the students attending the University, and excited a much more lively interest by his lectures than any of his predecessors in the same chair. It must be confessed, that the great additions which have been made to the Museum, of which he is the keeper, have greatly aided his endeavours ; but it ought to be recollected, that it has been principally by means of his own exertions, that the present splendid collection has been obtained.

It contains some uncommonly fine specimens of rare animals. Among many others may be mentioned a male and female camelopard, the former of which is 22 feet high. The collection of birds is very extensive. It is the third in Europe, only being exceeded by those of Paris and Berlin. There are upwards of 3000 different specimens.

Mineralogy as a science is comparatively of modern date. Mr Jameson is a disciple of the celebrated Werner ; having repaired to Germany, and studied under him. Both by his writings and his lectures, he has strongly attracted the attention of the Uni-

versity to Mineralogy. The collection of the specimens illustrative of the subject is ample ; and they are scientifically arranged, according to the Wernerian system.

The public are admitted to the Museum. The fee for each visitor is half-a-crown.

The Wernerian Society are accommodated with elegant apartments in the College, where they regularly hold their meetings.

Agriculture.

PROFESSOR DR ANDREW COVENTRY.

THE Professorship of Agriculture was founded by Mr William Pulteney Johnstone, in the year 1790. Dr Coventry was nominated by the patron upon the 22d December of the same year ; and he is now among the oldest professors connected with the University.

The theory, and even the judicious practice of Agriculture was, at the time, or rather a little before the institution of this professorship, not much regarded, either by the farmers or the landed proprietors of Scotland. Lord Kaimes has the unquestionable merit of having first effectually attracted the attention of his countrymen to the subject. And

perhaps this professorship may be regarded as a sequence to his honourable exertions; because it is well known how great intimacy subsisted between his lordship and Mr Pulteney.

Dr Coventry's lectures have fortunately since their commencement excited great interest among those gentlemen who have had a taste for disquisitions respecting Agriculture, and have had an opportunity of benefiting by his instructions.

In his lectures the Professor unites great scientific precision with details, which are much calculated to assist the student, who is aware of the vast importance of Agriculture to the prosperity and wealth of the individual, as well as of nations.

Universal History.

PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

UPON the 14th of November, as has been already mentioned, this gentleman commences his first course. From his well known abilities, there can be little doubt of his being a successor worthy of Lord Woodhouselee, who so long filled the chair with such distinguished ability.

II.—MEDICAL FACULTY.

Anatomy.

PROFESSOR DR ALEXANDER MONRO.

THE celebrity of the University of Edinburgh as a school of medicine, is universally acknowledged. Attempts had been made in Edinburgh at an early period to cultivate medical science, by persons who were zealous in the promotion of whatever related to the healing art, and whose professional habits naturally led them to the contemplation of devising means by which the art of medicine might be as successfully taught in the capital of Scotland as it was at Padua, Paris, Montpellier, or Leyden. At last, after various ineffectual endeavours, the celebrated Dr Alexander Monro, primus, was in 1720, elected professor of Anatomy in this University. This eminent person is justly considered as the founder of its medical school. From small beginnings, under his fostering care, and aided by coadjutors of the most splendid talents, and varied acquirements, it suddenly not only equalled, but became superior in fame as

a school of medicine, to all the continental seminaries ; and at present it indisputably possesses the well-earned and splendid reputation of being the first medical university in the world.

The foundation of all medical science, whether theoretical or practical, is Anatomy. The first class therefore, which is attended by students, is the Anatomical class ; for without a competent knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body, it is not only an unprofitable employment to attempt to reason on medical subjects, but is attended with the greatest danger to the patient.

The present Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University, is Dr Alexander Monro, grandson to the person already mentioned. The hour of attendance for lecture is between one and two, P. M.

The course commences with a few introductory lectures, which are chiefly historical, containing an account of the state of anatomical knowledge, as it existed in the early ages of the world. The Professor describes the degree of advancement at which it had arrived in Greece, where the practice of medicine seems first to have become a separate profession, and where men first began to speculate on this branch of natural knowledge, as well as on whatever was connected with the intellectual and physical constitution of human nature. The value of the knowledge they possessed is candidly estimated ; and the capital error committed by them, as well as the philosophers of the middle ages, is shown to have been, that they con-

fined their dissections principally, if not solely, to the lower animals. The improvements which have been introduced into the practice of surgery and medicine in the later ages, since human anatomy has become common and zealously prosecuted, are also distinctly marked. In the course of these lectures, a great variety of physiological and pathological doctrines are mentioned, which can be explained by the principles of Anatomy alone. But they are only alluded to in a general way at this stage, because the students are presumed to be as yet unacquainted with Anatomy; and these observations are designed rather to illustrate and to prove the absolute necessity of every practitioner being an accurate anatomist, than to recommend any particular theory. At a subsequent part of the session, these doctrines are fully discussed.

After these introductory lectures have been delivered, and the students have had time to assemble, Dr Monro immediately proceeds to a description of the bones. These being the most solid, the least changeable parts of the body, and which present the most steady character, naturally demand particular attention, and may not improperly be considered as the ground-work of the whole. All the bones of the skeleton are therefore minutely and carefully described. The text book, if the expression may be allowed, which is employed, is that of the Professor's grandfather. Monro's *Treatise on the Bones* is the most admirable work which has ever been given to the world upon this most important and interesting

branch of Anatomy. The minuteness and accuracy of description which it contains, as well as the singular clearness and happiness of expression that is employed, have rendered it a work that stands unrivalled in this fundamental part of Anatomy. In regard to method, it will bear to be compared with the similar works of those great contemporary anatomists, Albinus, Winslow, and Palfyn, whilst, as the author himself expresses it, "more reasoning on the structure and morbid phenomena of bones is to be found in it, than in the other writers, who have confined themselves almost entirely to the descriptive or proper anatomical part of the osteology."

It must not be imagined, however, that the lectures of the Professor upon this branch of his subject, consists of only reading what his great predecessor has written concerning it. The demonstrations are all given from nature, and specimens of the most common appearance of the bones are presented to the class, and every particular respecting them minutely and circumstantially detailed. Specimens also of irregularities in the structure, or aberrations from the ordinary course of nature, are exhibited. Morbid appearances of the bones are likewise pointed out, and their pathology explained.

In this manner, the whole osteology of man is described; and when illustrations of the peculiar structure are to be obtained from that of the inferior animals, these are also displayed, and some very fine specimens illustrative of comparative anatomy shown to the class. In consequence of the museum connect-

ed with the anatomical theatre having been in the possession of, and superintended by the Professor's family for more than a century, opportunities for enriching it have occurred, which are seldom to be met with. The collection, therefore, in the department of osteology is peculiarly rich, and much calculated to interest the diligent student.

It is not meant to be affirmed that in Dr Monro's course of lectures, he regularly gives a demonstration of the brain, immediately after he has finished the osteology. This altogether depends upon circumstances, which it is impossible to foresee. Some accident may have occurred which would have rendered it inconvenient, as well as not calculated to convey much information to his students, were he to make the demonstration immediately subsequent. In this, therefore, he very properly consults what is most likely to gratify that curiosity which is natural to the mind of every man, but especially to the young student of Anatomy. This demonstration accordingly takes place when the Professor judges it most proper that it should be introduced. It may be observed, that every celebrated lecturer on Anatomy has adopted a similar method. The complex structure of the organ of the brain, it must be confessed, excites wonder and curiosity upon its being first seen; and these are not diminished by the undeniable fact, that the most diligent and sagacious anatomists and physiologists have not been able to assign to each, nor even to any portion of the encephalon the precise functions which it *per se* discharges in the animal economy. It is therefore, when

compared with many others, justly esteemed not to be of the most essential importance in the study of Anatomy, though he who has never seen it demonstrated, it is allowed, labours under disadvantages, but they chiefly respect the tendency which they have to confine our ideas regarding the animal economy, of which we know so little.

It is unnecessary to mention to those who are in the smallest degree acquainted with anatomy, that, in the order of a regular demonstration of the mechanism, or different component parts of every animal, after the bones, the muscles, or what is technically called animal fibre, ought to be demonstrated.

The origin and insertion of muscles altogether depend upon the configuration, that is, the shape, processes, &c. of the bones. To be acquainted, therefore, with elementary Anatomy, is to be acquainted with *osteology*; and he who has made himself master of those leading points, may rest satisfied that he has made no small progress in the study of anatomy.

The muscles are the moving powers, or what is not very different, unless it be in the phraseology, serve for the motion of all animals. The influence which the circulation of the blood has upon this muscular exertion or power; or by whatever other name it may be called, Dr Monro does not pretend to explain; properly reserving this problem to the solution of physiologists, whose inquiries into the animal economy shall be more fortunate than any of their predecessors.

The origin and insertion of muscles, as has been already mentioned, are pointed out, and their shape, direction, and whatever is necessary to explain their appearance and function in the animal system. The names of the different muscles he is at particular pains to explain; being persuaded, no doubt, of the great difficulty which young students experience, when they first begin the study. When it is explained, the shape, comparative size, situation, use, &c. of the different muscles, are rendered more memorable, than if the mere enunciation of their names, and a bare description of their appearance, were all that was done.

There is perhaps no part of Anatomy which more disconcerts a novice in the study of it, than the whimsical, and often absurd names by which the different parts of the human body are called. The poverty of language, and the absurd caprice of individuals, who imagined that they perceived resemblances where they were not to be found, are the only reasons that can be assigned. It would be improper to attempt to introduce a totally new nomenclature, but it is devoutly to be wished, that more regard were paid to the use of correct and philosophical language in this department of the science.

In a public class, it is in general, not only inconvenient, but impossible to carry on the different demonstrations which are requisite, excepting upon the same human body, or *subject*, as it is technically called. It has been found, that every other attempt has been attended with insurmountable difficulties, by

distracting the attention, and consequently introducing confusion, or what practically amounts to the same thing, apparent confusion in the demonstrations.

For this very sufficient reason, the veins, arteries, nerves, and lymphatics, though in their more minute divisions they are different in every individual, yet their different ramifications, connexions, &c. are in general, demonstrated along with the muscles. In the osteology innumerable opportunities occur to show how all of these contribute their share, not only to the general healthy state of the system, but even to the existence of life itself.

The aid of art has been employed to assist the conceptions of the young student how the wonderful machine of the human body is rendered capable of performing its apparently anomalous functions. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, set open the gates of a new world to the European anatomists. Among its other astonishing effects, the art of injecting the blood-vessels, &c. was one. And what are called dried preparations, or artificially injecting coloured substances into these organs, has led modern anatomists, not only to the detection of new proofs of the philosophical accuracy of the original discovery, but it has enabled them to exhibit, in what may be called a tangible shape, the fugitive and curious organization of animals.

The specimens of successful injection which are annually exhibited in Dr Monro's class, prove to how high a degree of improvement that art has arrived.

When these do not appear to the Professor to convey an adequate idea of what is meant to be represented, engravings are exhibited, that no reasonable assistance may be denied to the diligent student.

It would be impossible to follow Dr Monro through all the different departments of physical science which he is called upon to teach. Besides an accurate and full description of the human body, his course also embraces the principles and practice of surgery. This may be considered as the practical application of the theoretical doctrines he had formerly taught. Many an empiric has successfully performed some of the most difficult operations in the whole compass of surgery, which, on some occasions, it is not improbable, were undertaken through his total ignorance of the importance and relative situation of the parts.

The more important surgical operations are performed in the class. The apparatus or instruments that are reckoned the best fitted for the purpose, are shown; and their different properties pointed out and explained.

It appears to be unnecessary to add more, excepting that the anatomical theatre is perhaps one of the most commodious in Europe—being built under the immediate inspection of the late Dr Alexander Monro, secundus; who for nearly half a century was one of the chief ornaments of the University, and whose reputation, as one of the most distinguished anatomists of any age or country, has been long acknowledged throughout the civilized world.

Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy.

PROFESSOR DR T. CHARLES HOPE.

THE professorship of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, was founded in the year 1718. Previously indeed to that period, some lessons were delivered in the Apothecaries' Hall, Edinburgh, under the patronage of the Surgeons. It does not appear that the course was regularly given every season; and it chiefly consisted of the exhibition of a variety of pharmaceutical processes, which at that time were in most common repute in the practice of medicine.

Chemistry hardly deserved the name of a science, till within the last sixty years. Its prodigious extent at the present time, and the immense number and variety of substances which are included under it, their mutual relations, and the laws by which they are regulated, form a most remarkable contrast to the degraded state in which it then was. From being confined as an art to a few insulated experiments, which did not deserve the name of science, it has, during the time alluded to, excited a degree of enthusiasm in its cultivation throughout the scientific world, altogether unexampled. It is now justly esteemed as one of the most useful, interesting, and extensive of the sciences. Its practical utility is not as formerly limited to the composition of a few medicines, or to a few arts; it has excited

universal attention; and several of the most important arts and manufactures have been amazingly improved by the light which it has thrown upon them.

Dr Thomas Charles Hope is the present illustrious Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He was elected in 1795, joint Professor of Medicine and Chemistry with Dr Joseph Black, to whom the science lies under so great obligations. This great man may be considered as one of the chief causes of the rapid progress of Chemistry of late years, both by the brilliant discoveries which he made in the science, and his popularity as a public lecturer. Dr Hope had no ordinary task to perform when he succeeded to the chair of so celebrated a professor. During the comparatively long period which has elapsed since his appointment, he has not only equalled, but if possible, exceeded the expectations of the public.

It would be impossible within moderate bounds to give an account of the immense variety of subjects, which Dr Hope's course of lectures embraces. They are more multifarious than any other class in the University; and from the manner in which they are treated, the lectures excite universal interest. They are attended not only by medical students, but by every gentleman who is inquisitive after general knowledge, and has the opportunity, or finds it convenient to do so.

Dr Hope begins the course by briefly pointing out to his hearers the advantages to be derived

from a knowledge of Chemistry. Its attractions are numerous; and besides its influence on arts and manufactures, so great a variety of experiments, illustrative of the doctrines that are taught, may be introduced, which are calculated to create the deepest interest, and explain the phenomena of nature, that few studies in the whole circle of the sciences present so many inducements to be zealously cultivated. A short sketch of the history of the science is also given in the introductory lectures, but these are necessarily very brief; because Dr Hope in the progress of the course, judiciously blends the history of the science with the full and accurate view which he exhibits of its present state.

Those parts of the course in which the doctrines respecting light and caloric are discussed and illustrated, constitute the most interesting branches that are taught; and as the phenomena presented are confessedly the most intricate in Chemistry, and have exercised the curiosity and attention of the most distinguished philosophers, the Professor bestows upon them very particular attention. The experiments by which they are illustrated, are contrived and arranged with great skill; and the neatness with which they are performed, excite the just admiration of the spectators. The attention which Dr Hope had early paid to caloric is proved by his paper in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, vol. VI. published in 1804.

Pneumatic Chemistry particularly occupies the attention of the class; and the most splendid and

beautiful experiments upon the different gases are performed and exhibited to the students. In the performance of these experiments the Professor's object is to introduce to their notice whatever is calculated to impress the audience with a love to the science. For this purpose, such as are most curious and useful, and fitted to explain the phenomena of nature, are selected; at the same time, no expense is spared, and such apparatus is employed as is best fitted to show both the mode of procuring the different substances employed, and to exhibit in as conspicuous a point of view as possible, the appearances which take place. These are minutely and distinctly explained, and in such a way as to imprint them on the mind.

It would be impossible, as has been already mentioned, even to enumerate in this place, the almost infinite variety of interesting information contained in these lectures. The nature, properties, constituent parts, as well as the processes by which the different acids and alkalies may be obtained, are described, and the more important of the operations performed in the class.

The metals which are of so vast importance in the arts and sciences, occupy very particular attention. The discoveries of the moderns have added vastly to their number. They now amount to nearly thirty. The different properties of these various substances are enumerated, and illustrated by specimens produced in the class. Their combinations with each other, and with other substances are point-

ed out and explained; as well as the uses to which they are applied in different arts and manufactures.

Dr Hope not only gives a complete account of the theory or science of Chemistry, but also points out the application of the doctrines he has inculcated to the three kingdoms of nature, the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Each of those departments are not only occasionally illustrated, but form an important and interesting division of the course.

Chemical Pharmacy is not neglected, and its importance to students of medicine is inculcated, and practically exemplified in the laboratory which is attached to the class.

The convenience of the apartments in the new buildings appropriated to Dr Hope, show the great interest which is taken in the progress of Chemical science, and the desire that it should continue to be taught in the University in such a manner as is both worthy of the dignity and extent of the science, and of the reputation of that seminary as a school of medicine.

Botany.

PROFESSOR DR ROBERT GRAHAM.

THE study of Botany in Scotland began at an early period, in as far as it respects the history of the

University. Some congenial spirits had formed an attachment to this—certainly one of the most agreeable studies to which an observer of nature can direct his attention. The late Dr Daniel Rutherford had filled the Botanical chair in the University for upwards of thirty years. The present Professor succeeded that eminent botanist and physician about two years ago.

The course of lectures on Botany is necessarily delivered during the summer session. After the introductory lectures, which comprehend a full delineation of the general principles of the science, the Professor proceeds to explain the doctrines that are taught, or to apply such general observations as had been made to the illustration of the peculiar formation and economy of the vegetable kingdom. It does not require so much labour or attention to become thoroughly master of the technical names employed, as some persons have imagined. The diligent student can find little difficulty in retaining these.

The Professor is at great pains to instruct his pupils in the first principles of the science; and from the ample stores he possesses in the garden, the assistants have it in their power to give to every student a specimen, or what may be called an illustration of the doctrine taught.

Every opportunity is afforded to the student to improve in botanical knowledge; and when the garden shall be removed from its present situation to the place which is already marked out for it, these advantages will be much increased.

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended the Botanical class for at least one session.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

PROF. DR ANDREW DUNCAN, JUN.

THERE is perhaps no medical class in the University of superior importance; but at the same time it must be confessed, that it is more difficult to arrange such a system of the Materia Medica as shall be liable to no objections, than any other branch of the healing art. This arises partly, no doubt, from the vast number of substances which must necessarily be considered; and from the difficulty of distinctly marking their various, and often very opposite qualities, and reconciling their anomalous effects upon the human body. From the earliest ages, however, this has been attempted by medical philosophers of the very first eminence, and the efforts that have been made must be admitted to have been accompanied with wonderful success, when the difficulty of the subject is taken into the account.

The present Professor of Materia Medica has given the most undeniable proofs of the uncommon ardour and success with which he has cultivated

this branch of medical science. Dr Duncan's Dispensary has been well known for many years by every practitioner of any eminence in Europe; and is universally admitted by the best judges to be a work of great merit, and has contributed essentially to the convenience and instruction of students of medicine. His appointment to this chair, therefore, gave general satisfaction, as it was understood to be a subject peculiarly agreeable to his own taste, and which he had studied with great assiduity.

Dr Duncan begins his course of lectures with pharmacology, or the art of preparing medicines. In this department he is very full, and incorporates all the knowledge which either his own experience or that of the most celebrated practitioners have recommended. The different theories respecting the action of medicines upon the human body are also particularly discussed. This naturally leads to various interesting physiological observations respecting the solids and fluids of the body, as well as those very singular qualities or attributes of the living animal, viz. its sensibility, irritability, &c. generally denominated by physicians, its nervous power.

Medicines are also arranged according to their operative effects, such as, for example, emetics, cathartics, &c. The different articles are enumerated and treated of, which generally produce those effects. And as many different substances are capable of doing so, a selection of the article best adapted to produce the effect or effects intended, is pointed out, so as to direct the practitioner what course ought to be followed.

The superiority of one physician above another, wholly consists in the degree of judgment which he discovers in this respect. The great object, therefore, which every conscientious and rational practitioner will study to attain, is to follow such a course of practice as is best accommodated to the case and circumstances of his patient;—and in doing this, he has frequently a very delicate and difficult part to act.

The young student is, by supposition, in a great measure ignorant of the practice which is in common use, or has received the sanction of those physicians whose abilities and great experience entitle them to be considered as the most competent judges, and consequently best qualified to direct, after all circumstances have been taken into account, what substances may be most advantageously employed, or contribute most effectually to the health, preservation, and sometimes even to the life of the patient.

The *Materia Medica*, when properly understood and employed, can alone furnish the means for accomplishing these salutary purposes. Dr Duncan, therefore, is at great pains to point out the specific qualities of different substances. He describes the properties which they are known to possess, and with what discretion they ought to be employed, when the patient is placed in particular circumstances, to which he of course refers.

To do this in a satisfactory manner, and in such a way so as to benefit his hearers, is, in a multitude of cases, a matter of no ordinary difficulty. It requires

investigations and descriptions much more minute and particular than may be at first imagined.

To obtain a knowledge of the virtues of medicines, is a task which requires that regard be paid to a vast variety of circumstances, and an acquaintance with the laws of nature; to be familiar with which, is the result of a degree of observation and experience which do not fall to the lot of every man. It involves in particular, a knowledge of natural history, botany, and chemistry, which cannot be arrived at without much labour and application.

It is true, the sensible qualities of substances often contribute essentially to the detection and explanation of their use in medicine. Some judgment may be formed concerning them in this respect, from their taste, smell, and colour. This may perhaps be denominated an instinctive judgment natural to man, and which ought never to be entirely overlooked, when we attempt to ascertain the medical virtues of any substances.

The most experienced physicians, however, are decidedly of opinion, that those substances which do not at all affect the taste or smell, or do so only in a slight degree, are inert, and of little use. Some substances, no doubt, could be mentioned, which do not affect those senses in a high, but in a very little, if in any degree, and yet are admitted into every European pharmacopeia. The presumption therefore is, that they have their use, though that has not been explained, because not understood. Some medical philosophers, nevertheless, have carried the theory so

far as to give it as their opinion, that such substances ought to be rejected altogether from medical practice; and have founded their systems of the *Materia Medica* upon this notion. The consequence has been, that some nutritious substances, and which possess many other valuable qualities, have been excluded from such systems, in consequence of an excessive desire for generalization.

The same temper has induced another set of philosophers to conclude, that all substances which have the same or a similar taste or smell, possess similar medical qualities, as they affect the human body. This has been carried much farther in the way of system-building than the one just mentioned, and has received the sanction of some very eminent physicians. The Professor enters into an examination of the pretensions of each, and delivers a very candid and judicious opinion upon both.

Chemical analysis has, with much benefit, been resorted to, in order to ascertain the medical properties of different substances. But it is the opinion of the most competent judges, that it ought to be used with great discretion; and that no reliance ought to be placed upon the inferences that have been deduced, excepting when the process has been attended to by one who is well acquainted with, and has had much practical experience in, the art of chemical analysis.

Botanical affinities, or, as others have expressed it, the natural order to which the article belongs, have also been resorted to, in order to determine the medical virtues of the vegetable kingdom. But though

the analogy may hold to a certain extent, it may be doubted whether any very definite opinion in the present state of medical science can be given, how far in every instance it can be relied on.

Analogy is at all times a criterion upon which implicit reliance ought not to be placed. In medicine it is fallacious in an especial manner, and has led some injudicious practitioners to a bold, but hazardous mode of practice, which has produced the most fatal consequences.

The empirical philosophy, or that of those who pretend to place confidence in experiment alone, has also been introduced very liberally into the operations of the *Materia Medica*. When wisely exercised, every one must admit that the most beneficial effects cannot fail to ensue. But the instances in which even ingenious and honourable men have been misled by an attachment to a favourite theory, are so notorious, that if any accurate conclusion can be drawn from what has formerly happened in the history of medicine, little dependance can be placed upon them.

These and many other topics akin to the subjects to which we have alluded, are learnedly and ingeniously discussed by the Professor.

Every article introduced for medical use is treated according to its relative importance. The purposes for which it is administered are distinctly explained; and the most proper forms in which it ought to be exhibited are pointed out.

It would be extremely unsuitable in this place to

attempt an enumeration of the vast variety of the different GENERA of medicines, which are described in a course of lectures on the *Materia Medica*, which lasts for six months, and far more so to enumerate (were it possible) the qualities, virtues, &c. of the infinite number of SPECIES. To attempt this would be to give an account of the whole of medical practice as it at present exists.

There is one part of the course which deserves particular notice, and it is treated with equal ability, and is certainly of equal importance with any of the rest ; this is entitled *aliments*, or *dietetics*.

The sustenance of man, (with the exception of water, which in one shape or another, is so blended with our aliment, that it may, without a very violent figure of speech, be called what holds the whole in solution) is derived either from the animal or vegetable kingdom. The precise manner, or by what means this wonderful assimilation is effected, appears to be far above the powers of the human mind to comprehend. Substances that appear to be as different as can well be imagined, unite in composing the bodies of all animals ; but some seem to have a greater affinity, or to be more readily disposed to be assimilated than others ; which, whether it proceed from the nature of the substance itself, or from a peculiar power in the animal economy, to render them so, or from part of both, appears to be a question of little importance.

Vegetable aliments, which constitute a pretty numerous class, are described by the Professor. The

constituent parts of vegetables, and the different degrees of solubility of which they are capable in the human stomach are also stated.

Aliments taken from the animal kingdom undergo an examination equally rigorous.

Upon the whole, how imperfect soever this sketch may appear to be, there can be little doubt, that Dr Duncan's lectures on the *Materia Medica* contain a vast quantity of information, and deserve to be most diligently attended by every student.

Theory of Physic.

PROFESSORS DR ANDREW DUNCAN, SEN.
AND DR W. P. ALISON.

THE professorship of the Theory of Physic or Institutions of Medicine, was founded by the Honourable the Town Council of Edinburgh, in 1724;* and the celebrated Dr Porterfield, author of a treatise on the eye, was appointed to the office; but it is not now known whether he ever delivered any lectures upon the subject. He was succeeded in 1726 by Dr St Clair, and the illustrious names of Whytt, Cullen, John, and James Gregory, have successively

* The minute is inserted at full length in Bower's *Hist. of the Univ.* vol. ii. p. 199.

filled that chair. The present Professor, Dr Andrew Duncan, senior, is, it is believed, the oldest teacher of medicine in Europe, having much to his own credit, and the advantage of his numerous pupils, taught medicine in all its branches for the long period of nearly sixty years. Dr William Pulteney Alison is his colleague.

Physicians have in every age endeavoured to establish in some shape or another a theory of medicine; and indeed, without having some general principles as a guide, it would be utterly impossible to preserve any consistent medical practice. Various theories, exceedingly opposite to each other, have at different times prevailed in medicine, as well as in every other branch of philosophy.

The animal economy is of so complex a nature, and requires that so many facts should be ascertained, and scientifically arranged, before any tolerable success in the interpretation of its laws can be expected, that it is not surprising, if the philosophy of the human system continued long in its infancy. Accordingly we find that this was actually the case. Bellini and others had attempted to apply mathematical reasoning to medicine. But though popular for a season, this system was never universally received. Stahl's theory respecting the power of the soul over the body, and the mode of its agency had many admirers in Britain, as well as on the continent; but it was the doctrines taught by Boerhaave in his *Institutiones Medicæ*, that were more generally admitted than any other. They maintained their sway

in the European medical schools for a longer period than any system had ever done.

Since his time, however, the progress of medical science has been greatly advanced; and its most successful cultivators have paid much more attention to observation and experiment. Of late years many particular points regarding the animal economy which were little, if at all understood, have been happily illustrated by successful experiments. Thus, by these discoveries, much light has been thrown upon the nature, constitution, and functions of the human system, and phenomena accounted for, which were formerly inexplicable.

Dr Duncan has laboured long and faithfully in cultivating (as he himself expresses it in the preface to his *Heads of Lectures*,) “those branches of science which have the most immediate tendency to elucidate the animal economy.” His lectures contain an immense number of the most interesting facts and observations relative to these subjects, which are much adapted to illustrate the theory of medicine.

The first part of the course is devoted to pathological physiology, in which the nature and properties of the different fluids and solids of the animal body are discussed; and the chief morbid affections to which they are subjected are pointed out.

Dr Duncan commences his lectures by giving a very full and interesting account of the fluids. These amount to 15;—chyle, blood, milk, mucus, saliva, succus gastricus, succus pancreaticus, bile,

synovia, perspirable matter, urine, tears, nervous fluid, semen, and lymph.

Every circumstance known concerning each of these is most minutely and distinctly stated, and the characteristic candour with which some of the most difficult questions in physiology are discussed, and which have perplexed, and occasioned contentions among men of very distinguished genius, imparts a charm to Dr Duncan's prelections, of which only those who have attended them can form any adequate idea.

The vessels in which the different fluids are contained, and the organs by which they are secreted; and the circumstances under which this secretion takes place, are clearly expressed, and in such a way as to convey a complete idea to the student of the delicate, and complicated nature of this part of the animal economy.

The materials or constituent parts of the different fluids are also enumerated, and accurately described. Their sensible qualities, such as taste, smell, and colour, are specified, as well as their specific gravity. The results which have been obtained from chemical analysis are stated with precision, in as far as any result can be supposed to be free from error, where the substances operated upon are so compounded, and their different affinities so difficult to ascertain.

The peculiar properties of each are carefully detailed, and the functions which are assigned to them in the animal system are described, as well as the

importance of those functions, in order to maintain the proper tone of the system.

The real and relative quantity of the separate fluids, as far as it is possible to ascertain these points, or rather as far as they have been hitherto ascertained, are also stated. Though they be subjects of difficult investigation, yet the ingenuity of modern philosophers has made rapid strides to an approximation to the truth. Upon this subject, as well as many others connected with the animal economy, an ample field for discovery still lies open, which it is to be hoped, the enterprize of future philosophers will be able to explore.

Some of those secretions have qualities in which they resemble each other, whilst there are other classes whose marks of difference are very obvious, and possess properties peculiar to themselves. Their use in the system is distinct from all the rest, and so are the sources from which they are derived.

Besides containing a full view of the different fluids in their healthy state, Dr Duncan also delivers an equally comprehensive account of the pathology of each, and describes the morbid affections to which they are liable.

Dr Duncan next proceeds to the consideration of the animal solids. Though an apparent diversity, no doubt, exists among them, yet the principles of which they are composed are nearly the same—the difference chiefly being occasioned by the proportions of

the substances which enter into their composition not being the same.

The properties of muscular fibre are described, and the principles which have been detected in it by chemical analysis, are enumerated. The cellular membrane is treated after a similar manner, and its use pointed out. The vascular system, comprehending the arteries, veins, and lymphatics, come under review. The analogy that exists between the two former is shown, and the phenomena of the three kinds of vessels are carefully delineated. This department of the course is concluded with an account of the fat and of the bones. It is proper to observe, that the pathology of the solids occupies much of the Professor's attention in the course of his prelections upon them.

After having finished his observations upon the fluids and solids, the Doctor proceeds to prelect upon the principal functions of the most important organs of the human body. The former part may be considered as preparatory to this, or at least as paving the way for the explanation of many of the animal functions, which, independently of their affording matter of curious observation to every person capable of reflection, are indispensibly necessary to be well understood by every one who proposes to practise medicine, and to undertake the task of guarding the health and life of his fellow-creatures.

These functions are numerous; and although we know a few of the laws according to which they are performed, yet it does not admit of a doubt that our

information is exceedingly limited, and that, though it be probable that the labours of future physiologists will tend greatly to accomplish a more perfect exposition of the nature of some of the functions of the human body, nevertheless, it is to be feared, we shall not be allowed to penetrate into the innermost recesses of nature's secrets.

Dr Duncan therefore does not pretend to give a satisfactory explanation of all the phenomena of the animal economy as they respect these functions, but rests satisfied with stating the facts as they are found to exist; and at the same time, he delivers such a theory as seems to be the most probable, without presuming peremptorily to determine the point.

An innumerable multitude of curious and interesting facts are introduced, when treating of particular functions. But the Professor is not contented with a mere list of insulated or detached truths which, how important soever in themselves, yet in that state, could convey little instruction and less amusement to the young student. Such a mass of loose unconnected facts, have rather a tendency to bewilder the mind, than to answer any valuable purpose. On this account a good deal of reasoning is admitted. The opinions of different eminent physiologists are briefly, but circumstantially detailed, and the general principle upon which they have attempted to explain particular functions, is candidly criticised.

In this manner, Dr Duncan treats of digestion. The steps in this singular process are described, as well as the antecedent and accompanying circum-

stances which take place. The nature of aliment, and to what it is subjected after it enters the stomach, and the means by which it is dissolved, are specified. The nature of chylication, or that power which is possessed by all animals of assimilating certain substances which are introduced into the stomach, is illustrated; and an inquiry is instituted into the probable causes by which such an intimate combination may be supposed to be effected.

The doctrine of the circulation of the blood, together with the history of its discovery by the immortal Harvey, is explained in a manner which cannot fail to create the utmost interest in the mind of every young person who has resolved to prosecute the study of medicine. To attempt an enumeration of the wonderful phenomena of the circulation in a brief sketch of this kind, would be very absurd.

It may be observed, however, that the course of the blood in the human body, the action of the heart and arteries, together with every circumstance connected with these organs, in as far as the circulation is concerned, are accurately mentioned. In short, an examination of the arguments which have been advanced in favour of the muscles, &c. contributing their aid in promoting the circulation, is entered upon, and its extent is attempted to be ascertained. The varieties which take place in the circulation, and the changes produced by it, are enumerated; and not a circumstance is omitted to be mentioned, in order to throw light upon the subject, which the most extensive reading upon medical subjects, much reflection, and long experience, can afford.

The controversy respecting the mode in which the nutritious fluid is conveyed, is discussed. The nature of secretion, absorption, and excretion, and the means by which those functions are performed, are described. The uses, varieties, and defects in respiration are pointed out, as well as the manner in which it is performed. The theories upon this difficult subject are examined, which naturally leads to the inquiry respecting the nature and cause of animal heat. The phenomena and use of muscular motion are next attended to. The senses—the nature of sleep and of death—the peculiarities of the male and female—and a view of the different stages to which the function of generation may be referred, conclude this part of the course.

The immense fund of miscellaneous, useful, and interesting information contained under every one of the heads which have been mentioned, can hardly be appreciated, and exhibit a degree of ardour and industry in the venerable Professor, highly creditable both to his talents and his character. Not to mention any other motive, it shows how zealous he is that the pupils who attend his class should lose no opportunity of improvement which it is in his power to afford.

The third and last branch of the institutions of medicine relates to general *therapeutics*, or the *methodus medendi*.

The Professor divides the articles of the *methodus medendi* into twenty four classes, arranged under natural associations, or independent classes, such as emetics, cathartics, &c. under each of which heads a

great variety of useful, practical, as well as theoretical information is conveyed, well worthy of the attention of students.

DR W. P. ALISON, as has been already mentioned, is colleague to Dr Duncan, senior. Last year, when Dr Duncan, junior, (who had assisted his father) was admitted to the professorship of *Materia Medica*, this gentleman, who at that time was professor of medical jurisprudence, was appointed by the Honourable the Town Council as his successor.

During the illness of his near relation, the late celebrated Dr James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University, Dr Alison, who lectured for him, acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the public, that it was universally agreed he was well entitled to any higher academical preferment which might occur. And it does not admit of a doubt that Dr Alison will fulfil the expectations that have been formed of him, now when he is called upon to teach the Theory of Medicine—one of the most extensive and interesting departments in the whole range of medical science.

Practice of Physic.

PROFESSOR DR JAMES HOME.

THE practical chair in the University of Edinburgh, was founded upon the 9th of February 1726,

by the Honourable the Town Council. Perhaps no example is to be found in the history of any University, of a succession of as illustrious philosophers having for nearly a century been, without any interruption, at the very head of their profession.

Dr John Rutherford taught the Practice of Physic for forty years, and was the first who delivered lectures in the Infirmary on clinical medicine. He was succeeded by Dr John Gregory, whose premature death excited universal regret among all the lovers of virtuous men, and admirers of true genius. Dr Cullen, unquestionably one of the greatest physicians either of ancient or of modern times, became, upon Dr Gregory's decease, sole Professor of the Practice. For a few years before that event, they had taught the theory and practice alternately. His reputation contributed as much, if not more than that of any other person, to the extension of the fame of Edinburgh as a school of medicine. And lastly, the late Dr James Gregory, for upwards of thirty years, sustained the dignity and credit of that honourable station with undiminished lustre.

The present excellent Professor Dr Home, had given undeniable proofs of his ability to perform the duties of that function. For more than twenty years he taught with increasing reputation, the class of *Materia Medica* in the University; and last year he succeeded Dr Gregory.

Perhaps there are few attempts more difficult of execution than to form a consistent system of medical

science. At least, this may be inferred from the little success which has attended the efforts of physicians of the most distinguished genius. From the earliest ages, at least in those countries where civilization had made any advances, and consequently, the healing art had become a separate profession, some rude attempts were made to systematize the small stock of knowledge that was possessed. The result of the labours of such persons was no doubt sufficiently defective; but the endeavour to arrange whatever medical facts or observations were well established, was a laudable object of ambition. Little is known of the nature of those theories that were current in the early ages.

In modern times, a great many systems of medicine have been invented. Some of them have been current for a longer, whilst others have maintained their popularity for a very short time;—they might be rather called ephemeral. The authority of Boerhaave, whose sway in the European medical schools was unbounded for a very long period, has been upon the wane for the last forty years, in this country in particular. The bold enterprising genius of Cullen, whose motto in medical science might have been "*Aut inveniam, aut faciam,*" shook the pillars that supported the system of Boerhaave. His "*First Lines of the Practice of Physic,*" produced a powerful sensation, not in this country only, but throughout Europe.

His popularity as a teacher of medicine induced great multitudes to resort to Edinburgh to obtain

the benefit of his instructions. These having become converts to the Cullenian doctrines, spread them throughout the civilized world.

If Dr Cullen's system, then, became so popular in other countries, it is not wonderful that it should be doubly so in the University where it was invented, and so long taught. Accordingly, the late Dr Gregory, who had been Cullen's pupil, and afterwards his successor, as has been already mentioned, never failed to recommend the "First Lines," as upon the whole the best system which had as yet been given to the world. Dr Gregory, nevertheless, could not subscribe to all the theories contained in that book.

Dr Home has taught the class for one session, and has given universal satisfaction. The medical practice which he recommends is very far indeed from being founded upon the authority of any system-builder. He is aware, however, of the necessity of generally adhering to some one system in preference to another. In the present state of medical science, there is perhaps no work under the name of a system which it would be safe to recommend in an unqualified manner. The authors attempt to generalize too much, or to establish general principles, which shall be applicable to all cases. But though many ingenious and learned physicians have committed this mistake—a mistake which has proved fatal to the establishment of many of their favourite dogmas; yet it may be doubted, whether there can be any rational or consistent practice, where theory is set at defiance.

Dr Home follows a middle course. His object is, to collect all the well authenticated facts relative to the diseases of the human body, as fully as possible, and upon these to establish a method of cure. Thus, in treating of any particular disease, he is careful to mark its history as far as that is known, its symptoms, its progress and different stages; and to point out that mode of treatment which appears to be approved of by experience, and as most likely, or best adapted to accomplish a cure.

The number of facts which he has collected and arranged, respecting almost every disease, is prodigious. These, in the course of his lectures, he applies with uncommon address; and by exhibiting a clear and luminous view of the subject to the students, the most important and useful information is communicated, and such as is calculated to direct them what method of cure ought to be adopted when they come to engage in practice.

The diseases with which the human body is afflicted, are very numerous; and the appearance which the same disease presents in different individuals, is perhaps as various in some of its circumstances, as the individuals who suffer under it. An inexperienced practitioner, therefore, is exceedingly apt to mistake the nature of the disease; and consequently, to adopt a mode of practice which, instead of being beneficial to his patient, may not only be attended with inconvenience or injurious consequences, but in the issue may prove fatal.

Dr Home, therefore, is most minute and particular

in describing all the symptoms that accompany any disease of which he has occasion to treat. "The art of discerning and distinguishing diseases," says Dr Cullen, "may be best attained by an accurate and complete observation of their phenomena, as these occur in concourse and in succession, and by constantly endeavouring to distinguish the peculiar and inseparable concurrence of symptoms." This may, in a certain sense, be considered as the text which the Professor practically comments upon during the whole course. The necessity of diligently attending to these appearances as they present themselves, is strongly inculcated upon the students, without which it is impossible they can ever arrive at eminence in their profession, or ever be of any real service to those who are intrusted to their care, or have confided the preservation of their lives to their judgment and discretion. It is possessing the faculty of discerning and distinguishing diseases in a superior degree, that constitutes the characteristic difference between one physician and another.

The arrangement of Dr Home's course is principally, though not altogether, founded upon that of Dr Cullen's nosology. Besides the uncommon merit of that performance, there are other inducements to pursue this method. The work is in the hands of every student, and in a certain light it may be looked upon as a text book.

It would be impossible, in this place, to follow Dr Home through the wide range which he takes. Notwithstanding that the writers on nosology have be-

stowed much pains and labour in arranging the infinite variety of diseases which assail mankind, and have divided them into genera and species, still their number is so great, that a mere list of their names would fill a considerable space.

The lectures delivered by the Professor of the Practice of Physic, are full of the most valuable information to every student of medicine, and contain a body of practical experience upon that subject, deserving of his highest regard.

Midwifery.

PROFESSOR DR JAMES HAMILTON.

THE professorship of Midwifery was founded by the Honourable the Town Council, upon the 9th of February 1726. The first professor was Mr Joseph Gibson ; and he received his appointment upon the same day that the three first professors of medicine received theirs.

The late Dr Thomas Young was a man of considerable abilities ; but during his time, the teaching in the class was almost entirely confined to the education of midwives. It was the late Dr Alexander Hamilton and his son, the present Professor, who, by their abilities and diligence, first brought

the class into that high degree of reputation, which it has now for many years enjoyed. Very few students consider themselves to have had a complete medical education at the University of Edinburgh, unless they have attended Dr Hamilton.

Independently of the propriety and reasonableness of the thing, this has chiefly arisen from the eloquence of the present Professor's lectures, and the great quantity of information which he contrives to introduce into them.

The Doctor delivers two courses during the winter, and one during the summer session, each of which lasts three months. The various circumstances that take place during the time of pregnancy are described, whether the female be in a state of health or disease. The proper treatment in both cases is pointed out. Absurd and injurious practices are reprobated that proceed from ignorance, and which the prejudices of the female herself, encouraged by the folly of others, often cherishes. These frequently bring along with them the most painful and dangerous complaints.

The precautions that are necessary, previous to, and during the time of delivery, are stated. The mode of treatment after delivery is also circumstantially delineated. It is well known that the situation of females at that period is extremely critical, and that many, through ignorance, carelessness, or rashness, entail on themselves misery, whilst others through the grossest mismanagement, forfeit their

lives; whereas by pursuing a different line of conduct, no such fatal consequences would have ensued.

The diseases to which women are subject during the time of nursing, are treated of, and the proper preventives specified.

The diseases of children during early infancy are also described, as well as the method of cure. In short, nothing is omitted which bears the least relation, either to the mother or the child, in a medical point of view, whether before, during the time of, or after labour.

In addition to the opportunities that gentlemen have of private practice, there is a *Lying-in Hospital*, of which Dr Hamilton is ordinary physician; where the students have an opportunity in rotation, of practising themselves, and in cases of difficult labour, witnessing the practice of the Doctor.

Medical Jurisprudence.

PROFESSOR DR ROBERT CHRISTISON.

THE professorship of *Medical Jurisprudence* was founded only a few years ago. Before that period, however, as soon as Dr Duncan, senior, was elected professor of the theory of physic, (which took place upon 30th December 1789,) he delivered at the end of the course a few lectures upon *Medical Jurisprudence*. But finding that they extended to a greater

length than he had supposed, he afterwards delivered a weekly lecture upon the subject. This he continued to do, till the appointment of his son, Dr Duncan, junior, to be professor of that branch of science, superseded its necessity. Thus the public owes to the indefatigable exertions of this zealous friend to the progress of medical science, the institution of this professorship in the University of Edinburgh.

This is the only establishment of the kind in Great Britain ; but there are various similar professorships on the continent ; in Germany in particular, where the study of law is much more systematically conducted than it is in this country, and, it may be added, where writers on every species of jurisprudence are much more common. It is there called *Medicina Forensis*.

The subject is of very considerable importance, and involves the determination of questions which are intimately connected with the peace, the happiness, and in many cases, even the very existence of civil society.

No person is so competent a judge of the causes which in all probability occasioned the death of an individual, as he who has studied medicine. It is on this account, therefore, that when a court of law orders the inspection of a dead body, one of the medical profession is always present ; and a similar thing takes place when those are examined who have received dangerous wounds.

The questions which he who is acquainted with medical jurisprudence is sometimes called upon to

determine, are exceedingly various. Those, for instance, that respect the examination of the body of a person deprived of life by hanging, drowning, suffocation, or intoxication, &c. require considerable experience and attention to the subject, before it can be determined, with any high degree of probability, whether violence has been employed or not. It is also often difficult to determine cases of infanticide, abortion, and rape.

Again, in civil courts, questions are often agitated respecting insanity, mania, melancholia, idiotism, pregnancy, whether feigned or concealed, &c.

In consistorial courts, it is frequently required to determine respecting impotency, barrenness, hermaphrodites, &c. These, and many other questions, sometimes become subjects of inquiry before courts of justice.

Dr Christison is a young gentleman of very promising talents; and the public, as well as his friends, look forward with considerable expectation to his exertions.

Clinical Medicine.

THE Professors who deliver Lectures on Clinical Medicine, during the winter session 1822-3, are Dr DUNCAN, junior, and Dr HOME.

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The following extract is taken from the History of the Infirmary, published by order of the Managers in 1778.—

“The Managers considering that the defect of *Clinical Lectures* in medical seminaries, had often proved a ground of complaint, gave liberty to the professors of medicine to lecture on such cases of the patients as they should find most conducive to the instruction of the students. This was the only branch wanting in the medical course; and it may be considered as a practical illustration of what students have read by themselves, or heard in the different classes. The field from which the professor who hath the charge of this department selects his patients, being ample, a variety of curious and interesting cases may be supposed to present themselves in the space of six months. To hear, and if students choose, to commit to writing the histories of these—their daily change of symptoms—the various prescriptions—and a minute investigation of the whole in the subsequent lectures; seems to be all that can be done for initiating them in the practice of medicine.”

It is only necessary to add, that the class of *Clinical Medicine* assembles in the Infirmary on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, P.M.

Clinical Surgery.

PROFESSOR JAMES RUSSELL.

THE Professors of Medicine, either in rotation, or according to any private arrangement they may agree upon among themselves, have, from a very early period of the history of the Infirmary, delivered clinical lectures on medicine; but no clinical lectures on Surgery were delivered until a long time afterwards.

A good many years ago, however, Mr James Russell, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, was appointed Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery. This gentleman, whose abilities in the line of his profession are well known, has ever since his appointment discharged the duties of his office with uncommon skill and address.—Similar rules apply to the Professor of Clinical Surgery, as have been mentioned regarding the medical professors. He is at liberty to select such patients as he may judge best calculated to communicate information to the students. These cases are chosen with great judgment; and from the professor's long experience, and having a thorough knowledge of what is most conducive to promote among his pupils a love to the profession of which they have made choice, every circumstance, whether it respect tenderness to the patient, or instruction to the spectators, is scrupulously attended to.

Students have no opportunity in this country of possessing equal advantages in improving themselves in the knowledge of Surgery, and witnessing the more difficult operations performed, as they enjoy by attending Mr Russell.

It is necessary to have attended Clinical Surgery, before a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons can be obtained.

Military Surgery.

DURING the late war, a Regius professorship of Military Surgery was established in the University. The gentleman who was appointed to the office sent in his resignation a short time ago. It is therefore at present vacant.

According to the regulations of government, army and navy surgeons were at liberty to attend the class without paying any fee. Students not of that description, paid the same fee as they did when they entered any of the other medical classes.

III.—FACULTY OF LAW.

Civil Law.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER IRVING.

THE professorship of Civil Law was founded in the year 1709. It cannot fail to excite surprise, that until this period, the Civil, or Roman law, was taught in no public seminary in Scotland. When Bishop Elphinstone founded Kings College, Aberdeen, in 1494, a professor of Civil Law was appointed; but though the office still exists, it has been a sinecure almost from the foundation. Scottish lawyers, until of late years, studied this branch of their profession abroad, doubtless from the conviction that proper instruction could not be obtained at home. The intimate connexion, however, that subsists between the Scottish and the Roman law, renders it extraordinary, that the study of Roman jurisprudence had been so long neglected.

Mr Irving was appointed Professor of Civil Law upon the 3d of February 1800. The gentlemen who attend his prelections principally consist, either

of such as propose to pass as Writers to the Signet, or to practice law at the Scottish bar. Unfortunately for the study of the Roman law in this country, no certificate of having attended a regular course of lectures upon that subject is required by any of the public bodies connected with the law. The students, therefore, are destitute of that stimulus or motive to exertion which they might otherwise possess. It seems to be unaccountable, that when a similar testimonial is absolutely indispensable before any candidate can be admitted a member of the other learned professions, that nothing similar is demanded from students of the law. To be an able civilian is no ordinary acquirement. The study of that great treasure of legislation to be found in the Justinian code, could not fail to reward any labour bestowed upon it. It has a tendency to enlarge the views of the mind, and to sharpen the judgment, especially of a Scottish lawyer, seeing it is universally agreed, that Roman jurisprudence is the foundation of the law of Scotland.

Mr Irving reads lectures to two sets of students. To the junior class he expounds the Institutes of Justinian, which contain the elements of Roman law, and were intended to be so by the Emperor, and those to whom he assigned the task of drawing them up. Mr Irving makes use of the elegant work of Heineccius as a text book; and therefore, in his commentary, he follows the arrangement which was adopted by that celebrated lawyer. The Professor's method is a very good one; he reads a paragraph

of Heineccius in the original, and then comments upon it in English. The length of the commentary depends upon the passage ; if it require little illustration, it is of course short ; but if any difficulties occur, or if the Professor differ in opinion from the author, and it be necessary to state the grounds upon which that opinion is founded, he then enters at length into the argument, and shows how well acquainted he is both with the code itself, and the most eminent writers on the Roman law.

One entire session is spent upon the Institutes. In learning or making oneself master of so extensive and complicated a subject as the jurisprudence of a great nation, it is natural to expect to meet with difficulties which are not easily solved. Accordingly, in interpreting the Justinian code, civilians of the most distinguished abilities, and highest reputation, have differed in opinion, and the opposite factions have exerted all their talents and learning, each in vindication of their own peculiar sentiments.

Upon some of those subjects of dispute, the most candid judges have declared it to be extremely difficult to decide to which party the victory ought to be awarded. Professor Irving is far from declining an examination of the pretensions of both sides ; but having rather in view the profit of his students, than an exhibition of his own acuteness, he discovers his judgment and good sense by briefly stating the arguments which have been employed, and giving his own opinion upon the point in debate, instead of

wasting time in attempting to reconcile indeterminate questions.

His prelections in the second class are on the *Pandects*. This work was so called by Tribonian, the lawyer, and author of the compilation, from the great variety of subjects of which it treated. He was allowed ten, but he accomplished what he had undertaken, in four years. It was a work of incredible labour, for we are told that the number of the volumes of the ancient lawyers amounted to two thousand, and there were three hundred and ten thousand sentences.

The Professor's lectures upon the *Pandects* show great research and extent of reading on the subject he is called upon to teach. According to the taste of the present day, such disquisitions are extremely dry and uninteresting. The prolix and verbose commentaries of some German and Dutch lawyers have contributed to form this opinion, and to give it general currency. But to the enlightened and philosophical lawyer, the labours of these men are held in due esteem, in consequence of the zeal and labour they have shown to illustrate the obscurities, and reconcile the inconsistencies of Roman jurisprudence.

Scots Law.**PROFESSOR GEORGE JOSEPH BELL.**

THE professorship of Scots Law was founded by the Honourable the Town Council, upon the 28th of November, 1722.* It must appear extraordinary, that before this time no attempt had ever been made to establish a professorship in the University, in which this most important branch of national jurisprudence might be taught, and an opportunity be afforded to a numerous and highly respectable class of students, of being instructed in a profession which involves the most essential interests of the community at large.

It is true that lectures were delivered upon the Law of Scotland at the very beginning of the same century, and perhaps much earlier, by private individuals. But this by no means superseded the propriety, and even necessity, of a public establishment for that purpose, in the University of a city in which the national Courts of Justice were held.

A similar tardiness in establishing professorships of Law, is by no means uncommon in other Universities. There is no professor of Scots Law in any other University in Scotland; and lectures on the Laws of England first began to be delivered at Cambridge in 1800. Attendance on the Courts of

* Bower's Hist. of the Univ. vol. ii. p. 195.

Law, seems to have been considered in both countries as the proper school at which experience in the practice of the Law was to be acquired. This is undoubtedly the origin of what are called *Inns of Court* in England.

Though the institution of a professorship of Scots Law be of so late a date, it must not be supposed that the study of the theory of Scots Law was altogether neglected. The books of *Regiam Majestatem*, together with the *Leges Burgorum*, and other treatises subjoined by Sir John Skene, the publisher of them, are composed something in the way of a system, but hardly deserve the name; and besides, Sir David Dalrymple has assigned very sufficient reasons for doubting the antiquity and authenticity of that work.

Lord Stair seems to have been the first who attempted to compose Institutions of the Law of Scotland upon a systematic plan; and his plan was very comprehensive, for he intended it as an entire system of the Law of Scotland, in regard to civil rights.

Sir George Mackenzie's treatise upon the same subject was still more comprehensive; for he proposed a system of Scottish Law, both civil and criminal.

These were the only aids which the student possessed, in order to obtain a knowledge of the Laws of his country. That is, these writings alone made pretensions to contain a complete system of law. The custom, however, was for the student to attach himself to some one of the ablest and best employed advocates, to attend his consultations, and be engaged

by him in arranging and analyzing processes, not then done by the agents or attorneys.

Mr Bayne was the first professor of Scots Law in the University; and he published the heads of his lectures in a very abridged form. Lord Bankton published an Institute of the Laws of Scotland, in 3 vols. folio. Mr John Erskine also composed a system of Scots Law, which is still considered as a standard work. Baron Hume, and the present Professor Bell, have both made valuable additions to the number of elementary treatises upon the Law of Scotland.

The principles of the Law of Scotland are founded partly upon the Civil, and partly upon the Feudal Law; and the decisions of the supreme Court are sometimes regulated by the one, and sometimes by the other. Besides, therefore, an acquaintance with the *Statutory Law*, which consists of the statutes or acts of Parliament, it is necessary that the student be also made acquainted with the reports or decisions of the Court of Session, the supreme civil court. These are also considered as Law, because the Judges, like all other courts of justice, very much respect their own decisions; and though they possess the power, they are not in the practice of receding from them, excepting for weighty reasons. In consequence of the importance of possessing correct reports of these decisions, the Honourable the Faculty of Advocates, have, for a

considerable number of years, appointed certain persons of their own body to collect these decisions, which are published annually.

Mr Bell is only commencing his first course of lectures. His reputation, however, as an eminent barrister, and the satisfactory proofs he has given to the world, by his publications on Law, afford the most convincing proofs of the ability with which he will discharge the duties of a public lecturer, notwithstanding that comparatively only a very short time has intervened between his being appointed to the professorship and the usual commencement of the session.

The view which the Professor has taken of his subject is very extensive. It includes the discussion of every principle of Scottish jurisprudence; and the arrangement which he has adopted is admirably fitted to convey clear and accurate ideas of the subject to his hearers.

It would be impossible to give even a tolerable idea of the many different heads into which the law of Scotland is necessarily divided. But it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that he who attends Professor Bell's lectures, with that degree of diligence which their importance demands, will find his pains well rewarded. And as it is the only course of lectures upon Scots law which is delivered, no practitioner of the law, in how distant soever a part of the country he may resolve to carry on business,

can claim the confidence of his clients with any degree of propriety, who has not taken the advantage of attending Mr Bell's instructions.

The class was originally instituted for "qualifying writers to his Majesty's Signet." It is needless to add, that lawyers of every description are expected, and find it their interest to enrol themselves as students under Mr Bell ; and that no one can be admitted a member of any of the respectable corporations connected with the Court of Session, or any of the inferior courts of law, without having likewise done so.

Public Law.**PROFESSOR ROBERT HAMILTON.**

THE professorship of Public Law, or of the law of nature and nations, was founded upon the 7th of November 1707.

Natural jurisprudence has engaged the attention of philosophers in every age of the world. Society could not exist in its most barbarous state, without being in possession of some general maxims or laws, founded on human nature, and derived from those necessary relations which naturally arise from men associating together. To reduce society to its primary elements, and to delineate those rules according to which the conduct of its members ought to be directed in the management, both of their private and public affairs, has been a favourite subject of investigation among speculative men. It exercised the genius of Plato and Aristotle among the Greeks, and of Cicero among the Latins. Cicero's treatise *De Legibus* has been transmitted to us in a very mutilated state. The few quotations from his work *De Republica* have induced the most competent judges to form a high idea of its excellence; but the fragments are so few, that it has only excited their regret that the speculations of so great a master upon so interesting a subject, should have perished by the hand of time.

It was the celebrated work of Grotius *De jure belli*

ac pacis, however, which, in modern times, first strongly directed the attention of philosophers to the subject. It produced almost instantaneously the most extraordinary effects, and to which nothing similar is to be found in the history of the European seminaries of learning. Professorships were established in the most celebrated Universities, in order to expound the doctrines it contained; and the most learned men of the age wrote commentaries upon it.

The most eminent of the successors of Grotius was Samuel Baron de Puffendorff. His *Elements of Universal Jurisprudence* were first published at the Hague in 1660; and again in 1684 he published the same work, but greatly enlarged. It is composed upon a much more extensive plan than that of Grotius, and is more methodical. Upon the whole, his sentiments are more enlarged and philosophical. Grotius had unquestionably the distinguished merit of drawing the attention of the public to this interesting branch of philosophy. Nevertheless, it exceeds the efforts of an individual to form so comprehensive views upon any system of science, and in which so many different facts must be regarded, as to preclude any future improvement.

Mr Erskine, afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, was appointed the first Professor. How many courses of lectures he delivered, is not known. This professorship very early became a sinecure—for what reason it is difficult to say. Mr Maconochie, afterwards Lord Meadowbank, read the last lectures that were delivered upon this subject in the University. This

was in 1779 and 1780 ; for he only gave lectures for two sessions. Mr Hamilton, the present Professor, has never lectured.

No one is competent to be admitted Professor of Public Law, or the Law of Nature and Nations, unless he be a member of the honourable the Faculty of Advocates.

IV.—THEOLOGICAL FACULTY.

Divinity.

PROF. REV. WILLIAM RITCHIE, D.D.

THE Church of Scotland have enacted, That before any candidate for the holy ministry can obtain a license to preach, he must have gone through a regular course of study at some University. The classes that must be attended, and the number of years to be spent in the study of theology, as well as the previous preparation, before being admitted to the Divinity Hall, are marked out with the utmost precision.

When a student applies to the Professor of Divinity to be enrolled a member of the Divinity Hall, it is necessary that he produce certificates from the different Professors of having regularly attended the classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy; and to have spent in the study of these different branches of knowledge three years at the least.

Besides, it is also enacted, "That no student shall be entered upon the roll of any Professor of Divinity, unless he shall produce to the said Professor a certi-

ificate from the minister of the parish in which he has his usual residence; or, in his absence, or during a vacancy in said parish, from some neighbouring minister, bearing that his character is suitable to his views; together with a diploma of Master of Arts, or certificates from the several Professors of Philosophy under whom he hath studied, from which it may be clearly ascertained, that in some University or Universities, he hath gone through a full course of philosophy, in some winter sessions of College preceding that in which the certificates are produced."

The act then proceeds thus:—"The General Assembly do likewise hereby ordain, that all students who have been enrolled by professors of divinity in the manner prescribed by this act, shall continue to prosecute the study of divinity for the term of six sessions. Provided always, That if any student hath given regular attendance in the Divinity Hall during three sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in four sessions; and that if he hath given regular attendance in the Hall during two sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in five sessions. And the Assembly do further ordain, That in each of these cases, students shall be enrolled by the professors during the several sessions of their respective courses, and deliver in the Divinity Hall, in the manner herein afterwards provided, an exegesis in Latin, on some controverted head in Divinity, a homily in English, an exercise and addition, a lecture on some large portion of Scripture, and a popular sermon, together with such

other exercises as the professors shall think proper to prescribe. And the Assembly further enact and declare, That a student is entitled to apply to the Professor for his certificates, that he may be proposed for trials, and that the preliminary steps may be taken by the Presbytery during the currency of the last session of his course, as above described; with this limitation, that if the said last session is to be claimed as a session of regular attendance, he shall, toward the conclusion thereof, obtain a new certificate of his attendance during its currency, and produce the same to the Presbytery or Synod."

"Professors of Divinity are required to attend, as much as circumstances may permit, to the conduct of such students as are under their care, and, as far as they find it practicable, to insist that every student shall deliver his first discourse some time during his second session at the latest, and the remainder of his discourses at such periods as may enable him to deliver the whole of them before the end of January of the last session of his course."

"When a student is proposed to any Presbytery in order to be taken upon trials, the Presbytery shall be alone, and the motion for that purpose shall lie upon the table till their next ordinary meeting. In the meantime, the Presbytery shall appoint the member by whom the student has been proposed, to lay before the said meeting the certificate or certificates in favour of the student; to desire him to attend the same, and to inform him, that previously to the meeting, he ought, as far as circumstances

may permit, to wait on such ministers of the Presbytery as have not formerly had an opportunity of conversing with him in private.”

“When the time appointed for considering the motion is arrived, the Presbytery shall strictly observe the following regulations:—

“1st, The Presbytery shall be alone, while they are employed in discussing the several preliminaries respecting students who are proposed for trials.

“2d, They shall require satisfying evidence, that every student who is proposed for that purpose, has completed the 21st year of his age.

“3d, No student shall be admitted to trial, unless he produces to the Presbytery a certificate or certificates from the professor or professors of divinity under whose tuition he hath studied, bearing, that he hath prosecuted his studies, and delivered his discourses in the manner prescribed by this act; and that his conduct, as far as consists with the knowledge of the said professor or professors, has been in every respect suitable to his views in life. And the General Assembly do likewise hereby enact, That the Presbytery shall record at full length the said certificate, or certificates in their minutes: And it is hereby enacted and declared, That the student having lodged such certificate, or certificates, shall be entitled to obtain extracts of the same, if demanded.

“4th, No Presbytery shall receive any student upon trials, unless they are satisfied that he is of good report; sound in his principles; pious, sober, grave, and prudent in his behaviour; of a peace-

able disposition ; and well affected to the happy establishment in this kingdom, both in church and state. And, that the Presbytery may proceed with all due caution in a matter of such peculiar importance, they shall not agree to the motion in behalf of the student, unless his residence during the year preceding, has been chiefly within their bounds, or he shall produce sufficient testimonials from the Presbytery, in whose bounds his residence has chiefly been during that term, bearing that his character is such as is described in the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, and recommending him in these respects, to the Presbytery before whom the proposal is made, as a proper person to be entered upon trials.

“ 5th, The Presbytery shall not agree to the motion in favour of the student, unless they are satisfied, that he has made a competent degree of proficiency in those several branches of knowledge which are necessary to enable him to be an useful preacher of the gospel. And the General Assembly ordain, that the Presbytery, in order to procure full information in this respect, shall examine the student strictly, and privately, on his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and of Philosophy and Theology.

“ 6th, If, after these preliminary steps have been taken, the Presbytery shall be of opinion that the student is duly qualified in these several particulars, they shall record this opinion in their minutes, and order their clerk to write letters to the several Pres-

byteries within the bounds of the provincial Synod, two kalendar months at least before the meeting of the same, informing them of the Presbytery's intention to take the student upon public trials, and bearing, that the certificate or certificates in his favour, which are required by this act, have been regularly laid before them. But it is hereby provided, That within the bounds of such Synods as meet only once a-year, a student may be entitled to have these circular letters written half a-year sooner than would be otherwise competent."

"The General Assembly do likewise hereby enact and declare, That, at the request of the student, it shall be competent to any Presbytery to transfer the receiving of the public trials, or any parts thereof, certifying to the Presbytery to which the transference is to be made, that the various preliminary steps have been taken according to the directions of this act; and that such parts of the public and private trials as have been already gone through have been received with approbation.

"If a student have studied, either in whole or in part, in Protestant Universities, which are not within the bounds of this Church, he shall, when he is proposed to any Presbytery for trials, be required to produce satisfying testimonials from the professors of divinity in said Universities; and the time which these professors shall certify to have been employed by him in studying divinity under their tuition, shall be computed in the same manner as if he had prosecuted his studies in any of the Universities within

the bounds of this Church. But it is hereby provided, that no student in such circumstances shall be admitted even to those private trials which are appointed to be taken before the writing of the circular letters, sooner than six kalendar months after his arrival in Scotland."

"The General Assembly ordain, That if a Presbytery propose to take a student upon public trials, and have with that view written the circular letters as is herein required, public intimation thereof shall be made at some diet of the next meeting of the provincial synod, which shall not be the last diet thereof; and the Presbytery Clerk is hereby required to transmit to the Synod Clerk an extract of the certificate or certificates laid before the Presbytery in favour of the student, in order that the same may be produced at this diet of the Synod. And it is likewise hereby ordained, That at some subsequent diet of the Synod, particular inquiry shall be made, whether any of the members of the Court has any objection to offer against the student being entered upon public trials: And that the Synod then, taking into consideration the extract produced, and the whole of the case, shall judge of the expediency of allowing the Presbytery to admit the student on trials; or if in any case the Presbytery clerk shall fail to transmit the extract of the certificates above mentioned, the student may produce to the Synod, by himself, or by any member of the Court, the extract of the same, which by this act he is entitled to obtain.

"If the Synod shall allow the student to be taken

upon public trials, the Presbytery shall proceed therein with all convenient speed: And the Assembly appoint the following trials to be taken of the student, and in the order herein mentioned:— 1st, Catechetic trials on divinity, chronology, and church history; 2d, A trial on the Hebrew and Greek languages; 3d, An exegesis in Latin on some controverted head in divinity; 4th, A homily in English; 5th, An exercise and addition; 6th, A lecture on some large portion of Scripture; 7th, A popular sermon: It being understood, that, if the Presbytery see cause, they may examine the student upon the subject of these several discourses.

“ The Student having gone through the several trials which are mentioned in the immediately preceding section of this act, the Presbytery are ordained to proceed in the following order :

“ 1st, They shall, deliberately and seriously, take a conjunct view of the whole trials; and if they shall be of opinion, that the student is not properly qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon a preacher of the gospel, they shall by no means grant him a license in his present circumstances.

“ 2d, If, upon this review of the trials, the Presbytery are fully satisfied therewith, they shall record this opinion in their minutes.

“ 3d, The Presbytery shall then propose to the student the questions that are appointed to be put to all who pass trials by Act 10. Assembly 1711, and require him to subscribe the *Formula* which is prescribed by the said act. And the General Assembly

strictly prohibit all Presbyteries from licensing any student to preach the gospel, who shall not give explicit and satisfying answers to these questions, and subscribe the said *Formula*.

4th, The Presbytery shall order the Act of Assembly 1759, against Simoniacal practices, to be read to the student in their presence.

“ Lastly, The Presbytery shall appoint their Moderator to license the student to preach the gospel, and order their clerk to furnish him with an extract of his license.

“ For the better observance of this act, the General Assembly ordain, 1st, That it shall be printed among their other printed acts ; 2d, That it shall be printed by itself, in some convenient form ; 3d, That a copy of this separate edition shall be transmitted to each Professor of Divinity in the Universities of Scotland : And that the said professors shall read the same in their respective Halls once at least during every session, and at such times as they have reason to expect the attendance of the greatest number of students for that session ; And, *lastly*, That a copy of the same edition shall likewise be transmitted to the Clerks of each Synod and Presbytery within the bounds of this Church ; and that the said Clerks shall keep the same along with their minutes, and bring it up to each meeting of their respective courts, for the use of their members.”

The following recommendation respecting the promoting of theological learning was issued by the Assembly of 1806.

“Whereas there is nothing more essentially connected with the best interests of the Church, than the improvement of those who are in a course of preparation for becoming ministers of it; and that it is of the utmost importance they should make theological literature, not a secondary, but the first and chief subject of their study; and considering that the law respecting the licensing of probationers, shortens the period of study, when regular attendance is given, the General Assembly, with the design of following out the meaning of this provision, and making students of divinity embrace every opportunity of improvement which the Universities afford, where they give such attendance, hereby most earnestly recommend to all Presbyteries, that when students apply to be taken on trials, as having given regular attendance, they shall require from them certificates of their having attended all the professors of divinity who regularly deliver lectures in the Universities where they have studied, whether these lectures be delivered by those professors, usually denominated Professors of Divinity, or of Church History; and likewise of their having attended the professor of Hebrew, at least for one Session.

“The General Assembly having taken this overture into their serious consideration, unanimously approved thereof; and did, and hereby do most earnestly recommend the same to all the Presbyteries of this Church accordingly. And with the design of making this their recommendation completely known,

the Assembly ordain, that it be printed in a commodious form, and transmitted to the several Presbyteries ; and also, that a copy be sent to every Theological Professor in the different Universities of Scotland, to be read by him, at some convenient time towards the beginning of each Session."

It appeared to be improper to interrupt the course of the narrative respecting students of divinity, otherwise it would have been necessary to have inserted some explanations, without which strangers could not form a just idea respecting the manner in which the business of the Divinity Hall is conducted.

When a student is enrolled by the Professor, he pays Ten shillings Sterling, which sum is chiefly appropriated to the purchasing of such books as appear to the Professor to be most needed by the pupils under his care. It may be remarked in passing, that the Divinity Hall Library is quite a different establishment from the Public Library of the College. At what time it began to be a separate establishment, is not exactly ascertained. The students have the liberty of taking out two volumes. The collection is well stored with books upon every department of literature, and is not alone confined to those which relate to Theology.

Dr Ritchie's course of Lectures on Theology properly arrange themselves under two heads ; the first containing systematic divinity, or an illustration of the system. Though no text book be employed by him, yet the plan he has adopted may be considered

as founded upon the standards of the Church, or the Westminster Confession of Faith, which every candidate for a license is required to sign, before he can obtain it. The Professor's sentiments are very orthodox; and the exposition which he gives of Scripture doctrine, is much calculated to communicate the most important information to the students. The Professor also regularly examines them upon the lectures they have heard; and this is conducted in such a way as to afford every advantage to those who are anxious to acquire correct views respecting the Christian revelation.

Critical lectures are also delivered upon select passages of Scripture, any difficulties that occur, are solved, and nothing is omitted which can communicate accurate sentiments to his pupils. The lectures embrace a vast variety of different subjects; and the Professor studies that the whole system shall be illustrated in the course of four sessions, the term appointed by the Church for regular attendance at the Hall.

The discourses also delivered by the students are criticised, and any improvement, either in regard to method, style, or manner, candidly pointed out. The number of the members of the Hall has much increased of late years, which has greatly added to the labour connected with the office. The Professor has a discretionary power of sustaining or refusing as a piece of trial any discourse that may be delivered; but this, of course, is used with great delicacy and moderation.

Divinity and Church History.

PROF. REV. HUGH MEIKLEJOHN, D.D.

THE professorship of Ecclesiastical History was founded in 1702. This was the first *Regius* professorship, not in Edinburgh only, but in any Scotch University. The Rev. Dr Meiklejohn at present holds that chair; and his commission from the King styles him second Professor of Divinity.

The course of lectures delivered is exceedingly extensive, and contains a most complete history of the Church. They are not limited to a historical narrative of events that have come to pass; but in the discussions which are introduced, there are few doctrines of revelation which do not come under review. The care and anxiety which the Professor expresses to be of the most essential service to his students, is very exemplary. A greater number of lectures are given than ever were delivered by any of his predecessors. He has also introduced the practice of requiring each student during the course of the session, to deliver a discourse, which he carries home, and, if necessary, makes his observations and corrections upon it. This custom has been of essential service to his pupils; and Dr Meiklejohn has the sole merit of projecting the plan, and carrying it into effect.

The manner in which the business of the class is conducted, is much adapted to cherish a taste for

theological learning. And every student must have at least attended one course of lectures previous to being proposed for trials for license.

Hebrew and Chaldee Languages.

PROF. REV. ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D.D.

A Professor of Hebrew was appointed at a very early stage of the history of the University; because an acquaintance with that language was necessary to understand the Old Testament. For many years the late Professor Robertson, who read Hebrew with the *points*, made various efforts to encourage a taste for Hebrew literature in the College; but they were all ineffectual—few students having the courage or perseverance to undergo the drudgery of making themselves masters of the Masoretic punctuation. The late Dr Moodie, who taught without the points, succeeded in reviving the knowledge of this sacred language; and his successor Dr Brunton, has zealously prosecuted the accomplishment of the same object.

“ The General Assembly have enacted, that none be licensed to preach, or be ordained to the ministry, unless they give good proof of their understanding the Greek and Hebrew: And it is recommended to all candidates for the ministry to study also the other

oriental languages, especially the Chaldaic and Syriac, as far as they can."

Dr Brunton has been indefatigable in cherishing among the students a passion for the cultivation of oriental literature. His endeavours have been attended with wonderful success. Certain honorary rewards are voted by the students, and presented to such as have distinguished themselves during the session. And from his admirable method of teaching, it does not admit of a doubt that much greater attention will be paid to the study of Hebrew than has been done in times past. The good effects of his exertions are already sensibly felt in this part of the country.

The Regulations, Notices, and various other particulars respecting the University, are to be found in the subsequent pages.—The Author was unwilling to introduce them into the narrative.

Edinburgh, 12th Nov. 1822.

[The Royal College of Surgeons having, since this work was printed off, issued a new set of Regulations for Candidates for Diplomas, applicable to all Apprentices whose indentures shall commence after 1st January 1823, they have been printed subsequently, and are inserted before page 105.—The general preliminary observations by the Royal College, and the Regulations of 1821, will be found at page 123, et seq.]

COURSE OF STUDY.

Candidates for Surgical Diplomas must have followed their studies in some University, or School of Medicine of reputation, under Professors in such University, or under Teachers, who are Fellows or Licentiates of the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of London or Dublin, Fellows of the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of Edinburgh, or Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and who are resident within the precincts of the College or Faculty to which they respectively belong.

Every Candidate must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers for a period of three or more winter sessions, in the course of which time he must have attended lectures on

Anatomy,

Chemistry,

Institutions, or Theory of Medicine,

Practice of Medicine,

Principles and Practice of Surgery,

**Clinical Surgery,
Midwifery,
Materis Medica.**

The Candidate must likewise have attended a Public Hospital for at least one year.*

REGULATIONS.

THE days of examination are the first and third Tuesdays of every month.

No Candidate will be admitted to examination before the third Tuesday of March of his last year's course of study.

Applications for examination must be made to the President of the Royal College, two days previous to the day of examination.

Candidates for Diplomas, on applying to the

* The above Regulation is not meant to apply to the Apprentices of regular practitioners, whose indentures commence before 1st January 1823, as to whom the former regulation shall still be understood as the rule; namely, That every Candidate who has served an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner of three or more years, must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers, for a period of two or more winter sessions, during which time he must have attended lectures on

Anatomy,
Chemistry,
Institutions, or Theory of Medicine,
Practice of Medicine,
Principles and Practice of Surgery,
Clinical Surgery,
Midwifery.

The Candidate must likewise have attended a Public Hospital for at least one year.

Notwithstanding this indulgence granted to Apprentices whose indentures are entered into before 1st January 1823, it is earnestly recommended to all such Apprentices to avail themselves of any opportunity of increasing their knowledge by studying an additional winter, and by attending a course of *Materia Medica*.

President for examination, are required to present, along with their tickets and certificates, and if Apprentices their discharged indentures, a written statement, containing their names, ages, and countries, and a list of the Classes and Hospitals they have attended during each several year of the period they have studied. If Apprentices, they must also state the names of the persons with whom they have served, and the dates of their indentures, and the time for which they were bound.

Printed forms for the above statement will be furnished to each applicant, which he will be required to fill up and sign; and to which will be prefixed a letter from the President authorizing the Examinators to take him on trial.

The fees payable to the funds of the College must be lodged before examination, in the hands of the Treasurer, who will grant a receipt for the same, to be annexed to the President's letter.

The fees will be returned to unsuccessful Candidates, whose names will be concealed.

Unsuccessful Candidates will be remitted to their studies, for a period to be determined by the judgment of the Examinators.

Gentlemen who have received Diplomas may, on applying to the President, receive Certificates of their being qualified to serve as Assistant Surgeons in the Royal Navy.

The President, if he judges it proper, can order a meeting on any day, at the request of a candidate; but, in that case, every candidate so requesting must

pay Two Guineas in addition to the customary fees; and this money is not returned to him in the event of his being rejected.

Apprentices of Fellows of the Royal College pay no fees to its funds for diplomas or certificates.

Fees paid to the Funds of the Royal College.

For a diploma, the sum of one hundred merks Scots, or five pounds, eleven shillings, one penny one third, sterling.

For the certificate of an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, the sum of nineteen shillings and sixpence sterling.

Fees payable to the Clerk.

For a diploma to a student or apprentice, ten shillings and sixpence sterling; besides nine shillings and sixpence, as the expense of vellum, wax, &c. for the diploma, and box wherein it is contained.

For a certificate to an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, three shillings sterling.

Fees payable to the Officer.

For a diploma, three shillings; or, if he takes charge of getting the diploma signed by all the examiners, five shillings sterling.

For the certificate of an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, one shilling.

By authority of the Royal College,

(Signed) W. M. WOOD, *President.*

REGULATIONS, NOTICES, &c.

Edinburgh College, Dec. 1, 1821.

REGULATIONS FOR PASSING MASTER OF ARTS.

AFTER considering a report from the Faculty of Arts, the SENATUS ACADEMICUS enacted,

1. That, except on extraordinary occasions, afterwards mentioned, Masters of Arts be made twice a-year only.

2. That the Candidates for the Degree give in their names to the Dean a fortnight before the third Saturday of December, and the last Saturday of March.

3. That they be examined by each Member of the Faculty, a week at least before the Faculty recommend them, if they be found qualified, to the Senatus Academicus.

4. That the Members of the Faculty meet in the Upper Library, at noon, on the third Saturday of December, and the last Saturday of March, annually, to determine which of the Candidates shall be recommended to the Senatus Academicus, as qualified; in their opinion, to obtain the Degree of Master of Arts.

5. That no one be admitted a Candidate till he has attended a University four regular Sessions.

6. That a regular course of Literature, compre-

hending Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy, be required.

7. That Candidates from other Universities produce certificates of having attended the requisite Classes.

8. That extraordinary cases be first referred to the *Senatus Academicus*, before the Candidate be examined by the Faculty of Arts.

Q. F. F. Q. S.

STATUTA SOLENNIA

DE

DOCTORUS IN MEDICINA GRADU

IN ACADEMIA EDINBURGENA

CAPESSENDO,

A FACULTATE MEDICA PROPOSITA,

ET IN POSTERUM

JUBENTE SENATU ACADEMICO

OBSERVANDA.

I.

NEMO ad DOCTORATUS in MEDICINA GRADUM promoveatur, nisi Die Solenni, nempe primo mensis Augusti, vel die proxime sequente; nec priusquam ipse annum ætatis suæ unum et vigesimum compleverit.

II.

Nemo gradum Doctoratus consequatur priusquam TRIENNIIUM, in hac aut in alia Academia, per sex saltem menses quotannis, Medicinæ studio impende-

rit, et sequentibus quas Scientia Medica complectitur Disciplinis, uni vel pluribus, singulis annis, sub Medicinæ Professoribus operam dederit, scilicet,

ANATOMIÆ et CHIRURGIÆ, CHEMIÆ, - - - MATERIÆ MEDICÆ et PHAR- MACEUTICÆ, - - - MEDICINÆ THEORETICÆ, MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ,	}	Per curricula Sex Mensium.
BOTANICÆ, - - -		Per curriculum Trium Men- sium.
MEDICINÆ CLINICÆ, Noso- COMII PUBLICI, eodemque tem- pore Prælectionum de ægris ibi decumbentibus frequentationem amplectenti, - - -	}	Per curriculum Sex Mensium, ver per duo curricula Tri- um Mensium.

III.

Quicumque honores Medicinæ ambierit, ante diem XXIVUM Martii, consilium suum cum Facultatis Medicæ Decano communicet, et illi tradat DISSERTATIONEM MEDICAM INAUGURALEM, a seipso compositam, et concinne conscriptam, ut Professor aliquis a Decano designandus, eam perlegat, si opus fuerit, emendet, et perfectæ scriptam suam testimonem apponat. Cum dissertatione, tradat etiam Medicinæ Studiosus, Decano Facultatis, Studiorum testimonium in hac aut in alia Academia; atque Autographum his verbis: “ Ego ——— gra-
“ dum Doctoratus in Medicina ambiens serio et
“ sancte Medicinæ Professoribus et Almæ Acade-
“ miæ Edinburgenæ assevero, et hoc scripto meo
“ testatum cupio, me unum et vigesimum Ætatis

“ Annum jam complevisse, (vel, si ita res se habue-
 “ rit, ante diem solennem esse completurum,) et me
 “ esse liberum, scilicet nullius Chirurghi, aut Phar-
 “ macopolæ, aut illius cujusvis artificii Magistri ser-
 “ vitio addictum, ut Discipulum, vel Tironem, vel
 “ Ministrum, qualis Anglice dicitur *Apprentice*.”

IV.

Postea, Quæstio illi a Facultate Medica, vel viva voce, vel scripto, privatim habenda est, de variis quas Scientia medica complectitur disciplinis; ut nemo, nisi Literarum et Medicinæ scientia probe imbutus, Candidatorum numero adscribatur.

V.

Die XXIV^{to} mensis Junii, Candidatus, coram Facultate Medica, a duobus Professoribus interrogatus, progressum, suum in VARIIS DISCIPLINIS MEDICIS, supra enumeratis, ulterius ostendat.

VI.

Candidato hactenus probato proponatur, ab aliquo Professorum, unus ex APHORISMIS HIPPOCRATIS; et simul, ab alio Professore, QUÆSTIO MEDICA; quorum priorem a seipso explicatum et Commentario illustratum; posteriorem, una cum Responsione idoneis argumentis confirmata, die IV^{to} mensis Julii, Professoribus proponentibus Candidatus reddat; suumque demum Commentarium et Responsionem, die VI^{to} mensis Julii, coram Facultate Medica defendat.

VII.

Si, his rite peractis, Candidatus, promoveri merebitur, illi tradantur **DUE MORBORUM HISTORIÆ**, cum **QUÆSTIONIBUS SUBJUNCTIS**, ut scriptura, illas illustret, his commoda **Responsa** reddat; tum **Historias** ita illustratas, una cum **Responsis** suis, die **XIX^{no}** Julii **Professoribus** proponentibus tradat, atque eadem, die **XXII^{do}** Julii, coram **Facultate Medica** defendat.

VIII.

Candidato, si, post primum periculum factum, probatus fuerit, **Dissertationem** suam inauguralem prelo subjicere liceat, cujus accurate excusæ octo exemplaria, **Facultatis Medicæ Decano**, die **XXII^{do}** Julii, tradat.

IX.

Si Candidatus, **Dissertatione** jam excusa, tertio a **Medicinæ Facultate** fuerit probatus, ejusdem **Facultatis Decanus** omnia quæ gesta fuerint **Senatui Academico** renunciabit; cujus approbatione et auctoritate Candidatus **Dissertationem** suam edere, eandemque in **Comitiis Academicis**, die **XXXI^{mo}** Julii, defendere jubeatur: Tum, si **Senatui** placuerit, **laboris tandem et studiorum præmium**, **summos in Medicina Honores GRADUM nempe DOCTORALEM**, more solenni, **I^{no}** Augusti, consequatur.

X.

Facultas Medica, quo major sit horum omnium

solemnitas, semper intra Academix Pomceria, Hora Nona ante meridiem, diebus supradictis, conveniet. Et si quis Candidatus, sine gravi causa, hora abfuerit statuta, occasione neglecta, ei, hac vice, vel ad ulteriora pericula progredi, vel Gradum Doctoralem assequi, non licebit.

XI.

Exercitationes omnes anteadictæ Lingua Latina peragenda sunt.

*GUL. P. ALISON, Med. Theor. Prof.
Facult. Med. Dec.*

*E Tabulis Academiæ, jubente Senatu Academico, describenda curavit
ANDREAS DUNCAN, jun, Mat. Med. Prof.
Acad. a Secretis, et Bibliothecarius.*

*Data Edinburgi, in Acad. Jac. Reg. }
Anno Salutis Humanæ MD.CCC.XXII. }*

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

*Administered to Candidates on receiving the degree
of M.D.*

Ego A—— B—— Doctoratus in arte medica titulo jam donandus, sancto coram Deo, cordum scrutatore, spondeo, me in omni grati animi officii erga Academiañ Edinburgenam ad extremum vitæ habitum perseveraturum : Tum porro artem medicam caute, caste, et probe exercitaturum et quoad, potero, omnia ad aegrotorum corporum, salutem conducentia,

cum fide procuraturum, quæ denique inter medendum visu vel auditu sileri conveniat, non, sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens spondenti adit Numen.

A promise to the same effect is signed by Candidates belonging to the Society of Friends, whose religious principles do not permit them to take an oath.

Fee for Graduation, £24, 8s.

REGULATIONS, &c.

Respecting the manner of Printing Inaugural Dissertations of Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Proposed by the Medical Faculty, and sanctioned by the authority of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

BY the statutes of the University of Edinburgh, respecting the degree of Doctor of Physic, it was formerly enacted, That the printer to the University should, upon certain conditions, have the sole privilege of printing the Inaugural Dissertations of candidates for that degree. By this regulation, the Senatus Academicus trusted that the Dissertations would be printed in the most correct manner, and on the most equitable terms. Experience has proved, that the ends proposed are not thus obtained.

The *Senatus Academicus*, therefore, have now resolved to extend this privilege to different printers; and, in order to secure accuracy, elegance, and uniformity of execution, as well as to prevent all disputes with respect to price, the following regulations, proposed by the Medical Faculty, have received the sanction of the *Senatus Academicus*.

I. All Inaugural Dissertations shall be printed with the letter known by the name of *Pica*, in a form and manner similar to the printed copy of those regulations, to be delivered to each candidate.

II. The Dissertations shall be printed on the best *Demy* paper, and at the following rates :

Printing and paper for *one* sheet, or 16 pages,—
April 1819.

100 copies,	£2	1	0
150 copies,	2	5	6
200 copies,	2	10	0
250 copies,	2	16	0
300 copies,	3	2	0

But if any candidate choose to have copies of his Dissertation on a finer paper, if he add any notes requiring a different type, or if he make any alterations in his text, after the types have been set, an additional charge shall be allowed on these accounts, according to the ordinary rate of printing.

III. That the Medical Faculty may be assured these regulations with respect to price, are strictly complied with, each candidate upon receiving his *diploma* from the Under Janitor, shall deliver to him a discharged copy of the printer's account.

IV. All *extracts* from works already published, shall be thrown into an appendix, or into notes at the bottom of the page: This rule, however, does not extend to short quotations, necessarily forming a part of a paragraph.

V. The privilege of printing Inaugural Dissertations shall be granted to Messrs. Stewart, printer to the University; J. Neill; P. Neill; Smellie; Murray and Cochrane; Allan; Ballantyne; Willison; Abernethy and Walker; Moir; and J. Pillans and Son; in terms of these regulations; but on the condition, that any of them who shall allow a Dissertation inaccurately printed to issue from his or their press, or shall fail in giving satisfaction to the Medical Faculty, with respect to the elegance and proper execution of the work, shall forfeit this privilege.

VI. Forty-one copies of each Dissertation, *uncut and stitched in blue paper*, shall be delivered to the Janitor of the University, for the use of the College, exclusive of the eight copies for the Medical Faculty, as ordained by the statutes of the University respecting medical degrees; of which statutes, each Candidate shall be furnished with a printed copy, either by the Secretary of the University, or by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

VII. All the Commentaries on aphorisms, questions, and cases, must be written on the paper delivered to the candidate by the Janitor of the University. The paper must be folded in quarto, and proper margins left for binding. A copy of the case, question, or aphorism, must be prefixed to the

commentary, and with this the copy delivered to the Candidate must also be restored to the Professor proposing it.

VIII. Any Candidate who shall not be present on the stated days of examination, at the time when his name is called, shall be considered as having relinquished his intention of graduating for that term, and must not expect a future examination till another term. Should he be confined by sickness, or any other unavoidable accident, he must send notice of his situation, previous to the time at which the examinations commence, both to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, and likewise to the Professors by whom the Exercises, which he was to have defended, have been assigned to him.

ANDREW DUNCAN, JUNIOR, M. D. Professor
of Materia Medica, Secretary and Librarian.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STUDENTS.

1. No student who has not previously taken a ticket for ordinary attendance in the Infirmary, can, on any pretence whatever, have the privilege to hear the medical prescriptions, or clinical lectures, or to

attend operations, dissections, or the like in the Hospital.

N.B. The fee for an annual ticket is £5, 5s.— for a perpetual ticket £12, 12.

2. The students shall be allowed the use of the Journals for taking copies of cases, every day from 11 till 12 o' clock in the forenoon, and from 4 till 7 in the afternoon; but the student receiving the books shall leave his name with the apothecary, and shall be considered as answerable for them till they be restored: And the books shall not, on any account or pretext whatever, be carried out of the hospital, or be written upon, or otherwise defaced.

3. Students attending the physicians or surgeons, during their visits, are to behave with decency and propriety, keep their hats off, at all times avoiding doing any thing that may disturb the physicians, surgeons, clerks, or patients.

4. Every student must keep his hat off while he is in the operation-room, both that it may not obstruct the view of others, and as a mark of respect to the operator; and all noise of any kind, in the operation room, must be carefully avoided, as it cannot fail to be both unpleasant to the operator, and hurtful to the patient.

5. Students, when visiting the Wards, are on no account to tease the patients with unnecessary questions, or offer any advice or opinion to them, relative to their diseases, as patients have left the house, in consequence of unguarded expressions used

in conversation, by their making inquiry into the nature of their disease.

6. Students are on no account whatever to go into the waiting-room.

7. If any student shall be guilty of infringing any of the above regulations, which the managers flatter themselves every gentleman attending the hospital will see the propriety of, he shall forfeit the benefit of his ticket, and the privilege of ever attending the house in future.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DRESSERS.

1. Every half year, in the months of May and November, dressers and supernumeraries will be appointed by the managers to dress the patients in the hospital.

2. In the election of dressers, preference will be given to those supernumeraries who are attested by the surgeons to have been diligent in their office.

3. No Student can be appointed a dresser unless he has had a ticket for attending the Infirmary, for six months at least previous to the election.

4. Students who wish to be elected dressers, must apply by letter to the managers before the 1st of May and 1st of November; in which letter, they must mention the course of education they have received, with the date and number marked on their tickets.

Two physician's and two surgeon's clerks are elected by the Managers, when a vacancy occurs, for a period of two years. If any gentleman is under the necessity of leaving the house before the expiry of this term, at least one month's notice of such intention must be given to the treasurer.

The clerks board in the house, at an annual rate of £30, paid in advance.

The clinical clerks are chosen by the Professors of Clinical Medicine for the season, and do not board in the house.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

Court of Examiners.

Candidates to be examined for the diploma will be required to produce certificates:—

1. Of having been engaged five years at least, in the acquisition of professional knowledge.

2. Of having regularly attended two courses at least, of anatomical lectures; and also one or more courses of surgical lectures, in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow.

3. Of having performed two or more courses of dissection.

4. Of having regularly attended during the term of at least one year the surgical practice of one of the following hospitals, viz. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', the Westminster, Guy's, St. George's,

the London, or the Middlesex in London; or the Richmond, or Steevens in Dublin; or the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh; or the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow.

5. And of being twenty-two years of age.

Candidates under the following circumstances, and of the proper age, (§ 5.) are also admissible to examination for the diploma:—

Members of any of the legally constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the united kingdom.

Graduates in medicine of any of the Universities of the united kingdom, who shall have performed two or more courses of dissection, and who shall have regularly attended during the term of at least one year the chirurgical practice of one of the above specified hospitals.

These rules are also required to be observed by candidates to be examined for the testimonial of qualification of principal surgeon in any service.

Candidates under extraordinary circumstances of professional education, not literally corresponding with the foregoing rules, but deemed by the court in effect equivalent thereto, will be admitted to examination.

Candidates are to observe that tickets of admission only, will not be received as certificates, or evidence of attendance.

Should doubts of the correctness of any required certificate of age, or professional education, at any time arise, such certificate will be retained in the

College, for investigation, during the pleasure of the Court: and should a candidatè for examination be proved to have practised, or attempted upon the Court imposition relating to any certificate, or otherwise, he will be refused examination for such period as the Court, according to the circumstances of the case, judge proper.

By order,

EDMUND BELFOUR, *Secretary.*

NOTICE TO STUDENTS ATTENDING THE ROYAL
INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS the MASTER, GOVERNOR, and Court of EXAMINERS of the *Royal College of Surgeons of London* have intimated to the *Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh*, That they have lately established a set of Regulations, respecting the qualifications of candidates for Surgical Diplomas; and whereas it is enacted by one of these Regulations, That no individual shall be examined, unless he produce a certificate of his having actually attended one of the Hospitals in London, or the Hospital of Dublin, of Edinburgh, or Glasgow, for twelve months at least; the MANAGERS, desirous of having it in their power to give such certificates of attendance in this Infirmary, as shall entitle Students to present themselves to the Royal College of Surgeons in London

for examination, have directed, that a book shall lie in the Office of the Porter, in which every student who may wish to obtain a certificate of attendance for any specific time, shall inscribe his name once every month, and that a testimonial shall afterwards be issued by the Treasurer, certifying the actual period of attendance, according to the number of such inscriptions.

N.B.—The book will be accessible every day, immediately after the Physicians and Surgeons have finished their visit.

A fee of Five Shillings must be paid to the Funds of the Hospital, for every Certificate.

ROYAL INFIRMARY,
Edinburgh, 5th Nov. 1821.

MEMBERS

OF

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Those marked * are Professors in the University.

<i>Resident Fellows.</i>	John Yule
James Buchan, <i>Preses</i> Elect.	*James Hamilton, jun. Elect.
*Tho. C. Hope, <i>V. Preses</i> Elect.	*A. Duncan, jun. Elect.
*A. Duncan, sen. Elect. and Cens.	*Alexander Monro
James Hamilton	Alexander Morison
Thomas Spens, <i>Treas.</i> Elect.	John Barclay, <i>Fiscal</i>
Charles Stuart	J. Henry Davidson, <i>Sec.</i>
*Jas. Home, Elect. and Cens.	Alexander Wylie, <i>Librarian</i>

*William Pulteney Alison
 Benjamin Bartlet Buchanan
 Henry Dewar
 James Murdoch
 William Fergusson
 John Warrock Purcell
 William Moncrieff
 William Preston Lauder
 Andrew Kenney
 Walter Adam
 Alexander Kennedy
 James Millar
 Robert Graham
 James Geo. Playfair
Non-resident Fellows.
 J. Hamilton, Sec. London
 John Lind, Portsmouth
 R. Stevenson, Newcastle
 Jo. Marshall, Lynn Regis
 James Wood, Perth
 J. Campbell, Calcutta
 Henry MacLagan
 Robert Freer, Glasgow
 Patrick Baron Seaton
 George Wilson, Virginia
 Joseph Fox, London
 J. Macdonnell, Belfast
 A. Macdonald, Taunton
 Alex. P. Wilson, Worcester
 James Gasking, Plymouth
 A. Stewart, Perth
 Sir Walter Farquhar, London
 J. Hn. Cooper, Stamford
 George Dickson
 Andrew Keltie, Perth
 Colin Lauder
 G. G. Brown Mill, Bath
 Alexander Wilson, Bath
 Mathew Poole, Waterford
 T. Jamieson, Cheltenham
 William Kennedy, Inverness
 N. Romayne, New York
 Oswald Hunter, Bengal
 William Dick, London

W. Franklin, London
 Robert Foxley, Manchester
 John Grey Sam. M'Dowall
 Alexander Mackenzie, Madras
 Sir James M'Grigor, London
 William Gourlay, Madeira
 John Cheyne, Dublin
 James Muttlebury, Bath
 J. P. Johnston, Shrewsbury
 Henry Hardie, Manchester
 Dav. Daniel Davies, Sheffield
 John Bigsby, Nottingham
 William Elford Leach, London
 Alexander Maclarty, Jamaica
 John Clark William Maxton
 John Williamson
 Samuel Fergusson
 Robert Briggs, St Andrews
 John Bowen, Rome
 Benjamin Lara, Portsea
 George Magrath, Plymouth
 William Beatty, Plymouth
 Anthony Lindsay, Jamaica
 And. Nicoll
 George Drysdale
 William Pym, London
 David Aird, Antigua
 Isaac Wilson, Plymouth
 D. J. Hamilton Dickson, Bath
 Robert John Hume
 James Clark, 2d, Jamaica
 Walter Ogilvie, Calcutta
 William Wynne, Lisbon
 John Ramsay, Italy
 Patrick C. Baird
 Samuel Sproule, Bombay
 James Thomas Brown Watt
 Augustus West
 Edward Turner, Bath
 S. Macmullen, Bridgewater
 James Gillies, Bath
 Sir James Robert Grant
 E. Gairdner, Dunfermline
 John Butter

Licentiates.—Jas. Sanders, John Thomson, John Thatcher,
 Alex. Reid, William Arnold.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

* J. Rogerson, Petersburg	Mathew Baillie, London
J. G. Walter, Berlin	Alex. Boswell, W. S. Clerk.
Edward Jenner, London	

The Charter of the Royal College of Physicians passed the Great Seal upon the 29th November 1681, being St Andrews-day. It grants a right to every graduate of a Scottish University to be admitted, first a Licentiate, and afterwards a Member of the College, upon paying the fees of entrance, and subscribing the laws.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—1778.

Those marked † are Examinators.

William Wood, *President*.—Thomas Lothian, *Treasurer*.

<i>Resident Fellows.</i>	George Kellie, M.D.	† D. MacLagan, M.D.
John Cheyne	† Alex. Gillespie	John Aitken, M.D.
James Russel	J. Abercromby, M.D.	† William Brown
A. Wardrop, M.D.	William Wood	Jo. Thatcher, M.D.
James Law	John Young	William Law, M.D.
George Wood, M.D.	† Joseph Bell	Robert Liston
William Farquharson,	Robert Allan	Andrew Fyffe
M.D.	† James Keith, M.D.*	A. Fyffe, jun. M.D.
Andrew Inglis, M.D.	† David Hay, M.D.	W. Howieson, M.D.
† Henry Johnston	† John Caird	W. Campbell, M.D.
John Walker	Rob. Watson	John M'Farlan
Jo. Thomson, M.D.	† Ad. M. Ross, M.D.	A. Macaulay, M.D.
Ch. Anderson, M.D.	John W. Turner	Thomas Hardy
James Bryce	† Jo. Gairdner, M.D.	† G. Ballingal, M.D.
George Bell	John Lizars	Ro. Hamilton, M.D.
Wm. Newbigging	† Ad. Hunter, M.D.	Alexander Watson
<i>Non-Resident.</i>	R. Robertson, M.D. Lanarkshire	
Colin Lauder, M.D. Fala House	John J. Gibson, East Indies	
W. Nisbet, London	W. Robertson, M.D. Berwick	
Jas. Anderson, Trinidad	J. Wardrop, London	
Jo. Herdman, M.D. Northum-	Arth. Edmonston, M.D. Lerwick	
berland	Hin. Spalding, M.D. Jamaica	
John Cheyne, jun. M.D. Dublin	W. Bowie, M.D. Bath	
John Allan, London	John M'Neil, M.D. East Indies	
Chas. Bell, London.	Alex. Tweedie, M.D. London	
James Cassils, Lancashire	Daniel Schaw	
Lewis Flanagan, London	Thomas Inglis, M.D. East Indies	
J. B. Johnston, M.D. Kirkaldy	John Alex. Schetky, Chatham	

A. Macdougall, Newcastle
David Clark

Honorary.

Dr Charles Ker of Gateshaw

John Weir, late of the Army
Medical Board

Dr W. Franklin, do.

Dr John Barclay, Edinburgh

J. W. Turner, *Professor of Surgery.*

Jas. Keith, *Librarian.*—Ro. Hamilton, *Keeper of Museum.*—

Wm. Scott, *Clerk.*

REGULATIONS

To be observed by Candidates previous to their being taken upon Trials, for obtaining Diplomas from the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.—Issued in 1821.

IN enacting and publishing the following regulations, respecting the course of study to be followed by candidates for *Surgical diplomas*, the *Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh* are anxious to evince to the public how desirous they are of adopting, from time to time, such measures as appear to them to be calculated to improve the education of those who are hereafter to have the care of the health of their fellow-citizens. They are, at the same time, fully aware how much the success and extent of the education of candidates must necessarily depend on those who have the direction of their early studies. Under this conviction, the College cannot omit the opportunity which now offers of impressing on the minds of parents and others, how necessary

it must be for the interest of the public, and of what importance for the future comfort and respectability of the individual, that every one who applies to the study of Surgery should, in a competent degree, have obtained the benefit of a liberal education.

The *Royal College of Surgeons* wish further to remind the public, that the profession of surgery is a practical art, which cannot be acquired without a long-continued and personal intercourse with the sick; they have to regret, therefore, the very general neglect of that practical education which can best, perhaps only, be obtained by serving an apprenticeship in early youth to a regular practitioner, under whose inspection young men have frequent opportunities of being conversant with the sick, and of assisting in preparing and applying the means used for their recovery.

The College have had much satisfaction in observing, for a series of years, the gradually increasing knowledge and acquirements of those who present themselves to the College for surgical diplomas; and they are inclined to hope, that medical practitioners, in every part of the country, will be disposed to concur with the views of the College, by using all their endeavours to encourage the study of the *Latin language, of the elementary parts of mathematics, of natural history, and of botany*, to the young men who, in being placed under their care, are destined to follow the practice of surgery. *And the College request candidates to observe, that*

*at the commencement of every examination, they will be required to translate into English some portion of a Latin medical author.**

The Royal College are inclined to hope, that the observance of the regulations now enacted will prevent any candidate from offering himself for examination, until he has made himself acquainted with the principles of his profession; and, on this account, they have now given orders to have them published, that the parents and relations of all young men who are educating to the profession of Surgery may be apprised of the extent of the course of study requisite to be pursued, and enabled, in some measure, to direct the education of their young friends according to a systematic plan; and likewise, for the satisfaction of the public at large, who, from a perusal of the regulations, will be able to determine the degree of confidence which they can with prudence repose in the professional attainments of a practitioner, who must possess all the qualifications which an observance of these regulations necessarily implies.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Candidates for Surgical Diplomas must have followed their studies in some University of reputation, or under teachers who are resident Fellows

* As very frequent instances have occurred of candidates being re-mitted to their studies, in consequence of their ignorance of the Latin language, the Royal College are particularly anxious to impress upon intending candidates the necessity of attending to this branch of their studies.

of the College of Physicians or Surgeons of Edinburgh, or resident Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Every candidate who has not served an apprenticeship of three or more years to a regular practitioner, must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers, for a period of three or more winter-sessions, in the course of which time he must have attended Lectures on

- | Anatomy, 1
- | Chemistry, 1
- | Institutions, or Theory of Medicine, 2
- | Practice of Medicine, 2
- | Principles and Practice of Surgery, 2 3/4
- | Clinical Surgery, 3
- | Midwifery, 4
- | Materia Medica. 2

3 | The candidate must likewise have attended a Public Hospital for at least one year.

As young gentlemen who are apprentices to regular practitioners possess many opportunities of improvement from which other students are precluded, the Royal College have abridged to them the duration and extent of the academical studies requisite to obtain a Diploma ; and have therefore enacted, that

Every candidate who has served an apprenticeship to a regular practitioner of three or more years, must produce certificates of his having attended the instructions of the above designed teachers, for a

period of two or more winter-sessions, during which time he must have attended Lectures on

Anatomy,

Chemistry,

Institutions, or Theory of Medicine,

Practice of Medicine,

Principles and Practice of Surgery,

Clinical Surgery,

Midwifery.

The candidate must likewise have attended a Public Hospital for at least one year.

REGULATIONS.

The days of examination are the first and third Tuesdays of every month.

No candidate will be admitted to examination before the third Tuesday of March of his last year's course of study.

Applications for examination must be made to the President of the Royal College, two days previous to the day of examination.

The fees payable to the funds of the College must be lodged in the hands of the treasurer before examination.

The fees will be returned to unsuccessful candidates, whose names will be concealed.

Unsuccessful candidates will be remitted to their studies for a period to be determined by the judgment of the examiners.

Gentlemen who have received diplomas may, on applying to the President, receive certificates of their

being qualified to serve as assistant-surgeons in the Royal Navy.

The President, if he judges it proper, can order a meeting on any day, at the request of a candidate; but, in that case, every candidate so requesting must pay two guineas, in addition to the customary fees; and this money is not returned to him in the event of his being rejected.

Apprentices of Fellows of the Royal College pay no fees to its funds for diplomas or certificates.

Fees paid to the Funds of the Royal College.

For a diploma, the sum of one hundred merks Scots, or five pounds eleven shillings one penny $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

For the certificate of an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, the sum of nineteen shillings and sixpence Sterling.

Fees payable to the Clerk.

For a diploma to a country surgeon, fifteen shillings sterling.

For a diploma to a country student or apprentice, ten shillings and sixpence sterling; besides seven shillings and sixpence as the expense of vellum, wax, &c. for the diploma and box, wherein it is contained.

For a certificate to an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, three shillings sterling.

Fees payable to the Officer.

For a diploma, three shillings.

For the certificate of an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, one shilling.

By authority of the Royal College,

(Signed) J. H. WISHART, *President.*

PARTICULARS

Relating to the Admission of Members to the Medical and Literary Societies in Edinburgh.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical Society of Edinburgh owes its origin to the voluntary association of a few young gentlemen, who were students at the University, and zealous in the cultivation of medical science. This probably took place in the year 1734. But it was permanently constituted in the latter end of the year 1737. It consisted at that time of only ten students, "who seem to have combined with the more general object of professional improvement, the subordinate one of preparing themselves for Graduation, by the performance of exercises similar to those prescribed at Universities."

This Society, from small beginnings, has now become the most celebrated institution of the kind in the world; and among the number of its members are to be reckoned the most distinguished European practitioners of physic since the time of its foundation. It was incorporated by Royal Charter, December 14, 1778.

Every member, on his admission into the Society, must subscribe his name to the laws, and publicly declare that he will obey all its laws and regulations, &c.

The sum to be paid on admission is L.6, 9s. He then receives a copy of the laws, a list of the members, and a catalogue of the library; and is considered as having paid his first years subscription to the library.

Each member, if it be the second session of his attendance, pays L.2, 5s.; if the third session, L.1, 4s.

Admissions into the Society can take place *only* between the *first* of November and the *third* ordinary meeting in April inclusive.

The following regulations respecting Diplomas, have been adopted by the Society.—

1. EVERY Member requesting a Diploma or Certificate, must petition for it in writing: The Petition shall be immediately determined by Ballot.

2. No Member shall be entitled to receive a Diploma or Certificate, until he shall have discharged his Debts to the Society.

3. No Member who has at any former period received a Certificate shall be granted a Diploma, un-

less the Certificate formerly granted be returned to the Secretary.

4. No Member shall be granted a SECOND Diploma on any account whatever, unless the FIRST be returned.

5. The Secretary shall not affix the Seal of the Society to any Certificate or Diploma, in which the Name and Date are not specified.

6. Every Member, Extraordinary or Ordinary, when granted a Certificate or Diploma, shall pay to the President in the Chair the Sum of FIVE SHILLINGS.

7. The Society may grant to an Ordinary Member the following Certificate :

“ SOCIETAS MEDICA EDINBURGENA, Anno Domini MDCCXXXVII constituta, et Regia Auctoritate, Anno Domini MDCCCLXXVIII confirmata, Omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint, Salutem.

“ Ingenuum ornatissimumque Virum ———, quippe cujus gravissime commendata fuerit, et in moribus integritas, et in discendis literis diligentia, Die ———, Numero nostro, liberis Sociorum suffragiis, adscriptimus; Adscriptumque Disputationibus ita interfuisse vidimus, ut omni attentione eas, omnique ingenio juvaret.

“ Quæ cum ita essent, ut ea Omnibus cognita vellemus, hæc ei Literas, Sigillo nostro Præsidiumque manibus munitas, Discedenti lubentissime donamus.

“ Edinburgi, Anno, &c.”——

8. The Society may grant to an Extraordinary Member the following Diploma :

“ SOCIETAS MEDICA EDINBURGENA, &c.

“ Ingenuus ornatissimusque Vir ———, dum Socius Nobis per ——— interfuit, plurima, eademque pulcherrima, haud minus ingenii felicitatis, quam diligentiae insignis, animique ad optimum quodque parati, Exempla, in medium protulit. In quorum fidem, has Literas, meritis tantum concessas, manibus nostris Sigilloque munitas, Discedenti lubentissime donamus.

“ Edinburgi, Anno, &c.”——

9. The Society may grant to an Annual President the following addition to the Ordinary Diploma or Certificate :

“ His de more praemissis, subjungere officii ratio exigit, omnia nimirum haec usque adeo Nobis probata esse, ut Praesidem eum Annum, Comitibus ad id habitis ———, renunciaremus: Eumque demum testamur, in Honorificum hoc Munus liberis Sociorum suffragiis evectum, se ita deinceps gessisse, ut hoc palam profiteri decori habeamus.

“ Edinburgi, Anno, &c.”——

10. The Society may grant to a Corresponding Member, the following Diploma :

“ SOCIETAS MEDICA EDINBURGENA, &c.

“ Eximium ornatissimumque Virum ———, quippe quem Scientiam Medicam ingenio felici et laudabili diligentia provexisse certiores facti fuerimus, inter Socios Externos adscripsimus: In cujus rei fidem, has Literas, meritis tantum concessas, manibus nostris Sigilloque munitas, expediri lubentissime jussimus.

“ Edinburgi, Anno, &c.”

11. The Society may grant to an Honorary Member the following Diploma :

“ SOCIETAS MEDICA EDINBURGENA, &c.

“ Spectatissimum ornatissimumque Virum _____, inter Primates, nempe Honorarios, nostræ Societatis adscriptissimus ; quippe cujus felicis ingenii, laudum, inque Bepublicam meritorum, animique ad optimum quodque parati, certiores facti fuerimus : In quorum fidem, has Literas, manibus nostris Societatisque Sigillo obsignatas, lubentissime donamus.

“ Edinburgi, Anno, &c.”

The Society possess an elegant Hall and an extensive Library in Surgeon Square, and meet every Friday evening during the Session at seven o'clock.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE Physical Society of Edinburgh was instituted July 2, 1771, and confirmed by Royal Charter May 5, 1788. Its objects are rather more general than those of the Royal Medical Society. The latter restrict the subjects to be discussed to such as are medical, or philosophical connected with medicine ; whereas the former admit either medical subjects, or such as fall under any other branch of science.

This Society has undergone a great many revolutions. No fewer than six distinct Societies have united with it, since its foundation. But the original name has still been retained.

The Chirurgo-Medical Society formed an union

with it in the year 1782. The American-Physical did the same in 1795; and was followed in 1799 by the Hibernian Medical—in 1803, by the Chemical—in 1812, by the Natural History—and lastly, in 1813, by the Didactic Societies.

It is enacted that every gentleman on his admission shall sign his name to the following obligation:—

“ By signing my name, I pledge my word and
 “ honour, That I will be obedient to all the
 “ laws of the Society, and that I will exert
 “ myself to the utmost of my power for the
 “ promotion of its interest and honour.”

DIPLOMAS.

ART. I. Two forms of Diploma shall be employed.

II.—1. The first form may be given to any ordinary member who is about to leave Edinburgh, without any intention of returning, upon his petitioning for it. The petition shall circulate for a week, after it shall be granted, if two-thirds of the Society vote in its favour.

2. The form of a Diploma for an Ordinary member:—

SOCIETAS REGIA PHYSICA EDIN-
 BURGANA,

Anno Domini 1771 instituta,

Et Regia Auctoritate Anno Domini 1788 confirmata,

Omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint,

SALUTEM.

Quandoquidem socius noster egregius et carissimus A—— B—— anno —— in Societatem nostram admissus, suæ erga nos observantiæ plurima exhibuit documenta, inter nos decreto solenni statutum est, ut illi discedenti literas hasce donemus, nominibus nostris subsignatas, sigilloque nostro appenso ornatas, quibus eum, omnibus arti Hippocraticæ* operam navantibus sollicitæ, commendamus.

Datum Edinburgi, A. D. &c.

3. The above form, with the following addition, may also be granted on the same terms to an Extraordinary member :

Quinetiam testamur, eum inter socios nostros extraordinarios adscriptum esse, omnibus erga Societatem muneribus fideliter, et cum laude peractis.

4. To the above diploma, when conferred upon a President, the following addition shall be made :

His, uti oportebat, præmissis, subjungere officii ratio exigit, eum ita de nobis, semper meruisse, ut præses annuus comitiis in hunc finem habitis, renunciatus sit, cum denique in honorificum hoc munus liberis sociorum suffragiis evectum, se tanta cum laude, et omnium comprobatione, deinceps gessisse, ut hoc palam testari nos deceat et delectet.

* When a diploma is granted to a member not medical, another phrase will be substituted.

III. The second form of diploma which the Society shall use, to be written upon vellum, at the expense of the gentleman who proposes the honorary member, shall be conferred on any honorary member proposed and admitted.

2. SOCIETAS REGIA PHYSICA EDINBURGENA,

Anno Domini 1771 instituta,

Et Regia Auctoritate, Anno Domini 1788 confirmata,

Omnibus ad quos hæc pervenerint,

SALUTEM.

Quoniam egregios artis medicæ cultores summo studio veneramus, et in sociorum numerum referendos judicamus, ita in observantiæ nostræ testimonium, te vir——*——scientiæ salutiferæ decus, hisce literis, Socium Honorarium lubentissime dicimus et creamus. Ad conciones nostras ventitandi facultatem jusque damus. Ut nostri semper memineris, studentibus faveas, et quicquid novi aut alicujus momenti erit, nobiscum olim communices, obnixè petimus. Hæc subsignatis nominibus, sigilloque appenso, confirmamus.

IV. An extraordinary seat, an extraordinary or

* Here such an epithet is to be added, as shall be suitable to the character of the person to whom the diploma is addressed: and the three words following the blank are to be changed, as well as the phrase *artis medicæ* above, when an honorary diploma is granted to any gentleman not medical.

ordinary diploma, shall not be granted to any one who is indebted to the Society.

V. The Secretary shall hold the seal of the Society in charge, and be responsible for the same.† It shall be his duty to give out the diplomas for signature which have been granted by the Society, and he alone shall append the seal of the Society to said diplomas.

2. The attending officer of the Society can alone be employed to present diplomas for signature.

3. No diploma shall be presented for signature to any member not in office, until it have been signed by a majority of the Presidents for the time being then in town.

4. The sum of Five Shillings shall be paid to the President in the chair, when the petition for a diploma is granted.

The Society's Hall is a handsome building in North Richmond Street; and their meetings are held every Monday evening at seven o'clock, during the session.

† Chap. XIV. Art. ii § 1.

TABLE showing the Annual Number of Matriculations of Students in different Faculties, and of Medical Graduations in the University of Edinburgh; as likewise of Ordinary Members admitted into the Medical Society, between the years 1790 and 1820, inclusive.

Sessions.	Matriculations.	Literature and Philosophy.	Divinity.	Law.	Medicine.	Medical Graduations.	Admissions into the Medical Society.
1790-1791	1193	426	128	129	510	22	20
1791-1792	1280	473	131	129	547	31	41
1792-1793	1309	453	133	142	581	40	47
1793-1794	1252	464	137	124	527	29	31
1794-1795	1295	470	146	154	525	44	20
1795-1796	1218	427	140	143	508	31	45
1796-1797	1359	496	130	156	577	46	28
1797-1798	1341	471	125	154	591	49	30
1798-1799	1302	461	125	124	592	52	42
1799-1800	1330	472	125	97	636	50	30
1800-1801	1332	447	125	116	644	36	38
1801-1802	1400	500	131	108	661	46	38
1802-1803	1507	522	140	105	740	50	46
1803-1804	1420	506	120	113	681	49	29
1804-1805	1449	550	124	113	662	60	23
1805-1806	1570	629	125	113	703	37	37
1806-1807	1674	642	125	143	764	52	35
1807-1808	1770	672	125	157	826	51	46
1808-1809	1834	723	120	153	838	57	49
1809-1810	1080	805	130	160	876	55	38

SESSIONS.	Matriculations.	Literature and Philosophy.	Divinity.	Law.	Medicine.	Medical Graduations.	Admissions into the Medical Society.
1810-1811	2091	804	160	193	934	43	34
1811-1812	1644	636	169	123	716	57	40
1812-1813	1684	684	185	91	727	62	47
1813-1814	2035	869	188	189	789	88	52
1814-1815	2029	683	183	286	927	83	39
1815-1816	2097	757	178	233	929	76	54
1816-1817	2025	778	179	202	866	92	58
1817-1818	2024	783	197	275	769	103	66
1818-1819	2160	852	235	289	784	117	84
1819-1820	2092	868	255	260	709	121	56
Annual Maximum.....	2160	869	255	289	934	121	84
Annual Minimum.....	1193	436	120	91	508	22	20
Annual Average of the							
First 10 years.....	1287.90	461.30	132.	135.20	559.40	39.40	33.40
Second 10 years.....	1593.60	599.60	126.50	129.	739.50	49.30	37.90
Last 10 years.....	1988.10	771.40	192.90	209.10	815.	84.20	53.
Whole 30 years.....	1623.20	610.77	150.47	157.77	704.63	57.63	41.43

In the Session 1820-21, the number of Matriculations amounted to 1901; and in the Session 1821-1822, the Matriculations amounted to 1939; there were nearly 280 students enrolled at the Divinity Hall.

LIST OF SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH
THE UNIVERSITY.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—1737.

Presidents.

Merion Moriarty, M.D. Richard Headlam Keenlyside

John Birt Davies Frederic Cobb

Andw. Fyfe, *Treasurer.*—N. Bain, *Secretary and Librarian.*—

John Small, *Transcriber.*

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—1771.

Presidents.

John H. Jagoe

William Drayton

George Turner

J. R. Phillips

George Wilde, M.D. *Treasurer.*—N. Bain, *Sec. & Librarian.*

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr Duncan, senior, *President.*

Dr Home, James Russel, Dr Thomson, *Vice Presidents.*

COUNCIL.

Dr Duncan, jun.

George Bell

W. Newbigging

Dr Abercrombie

James Law

William Wood

Dr Spens

J. H. Wishart

James Bruce, *Treasurer.*

Dr W. P. Alison and Dr R. Hamilton, *Secretaries.*

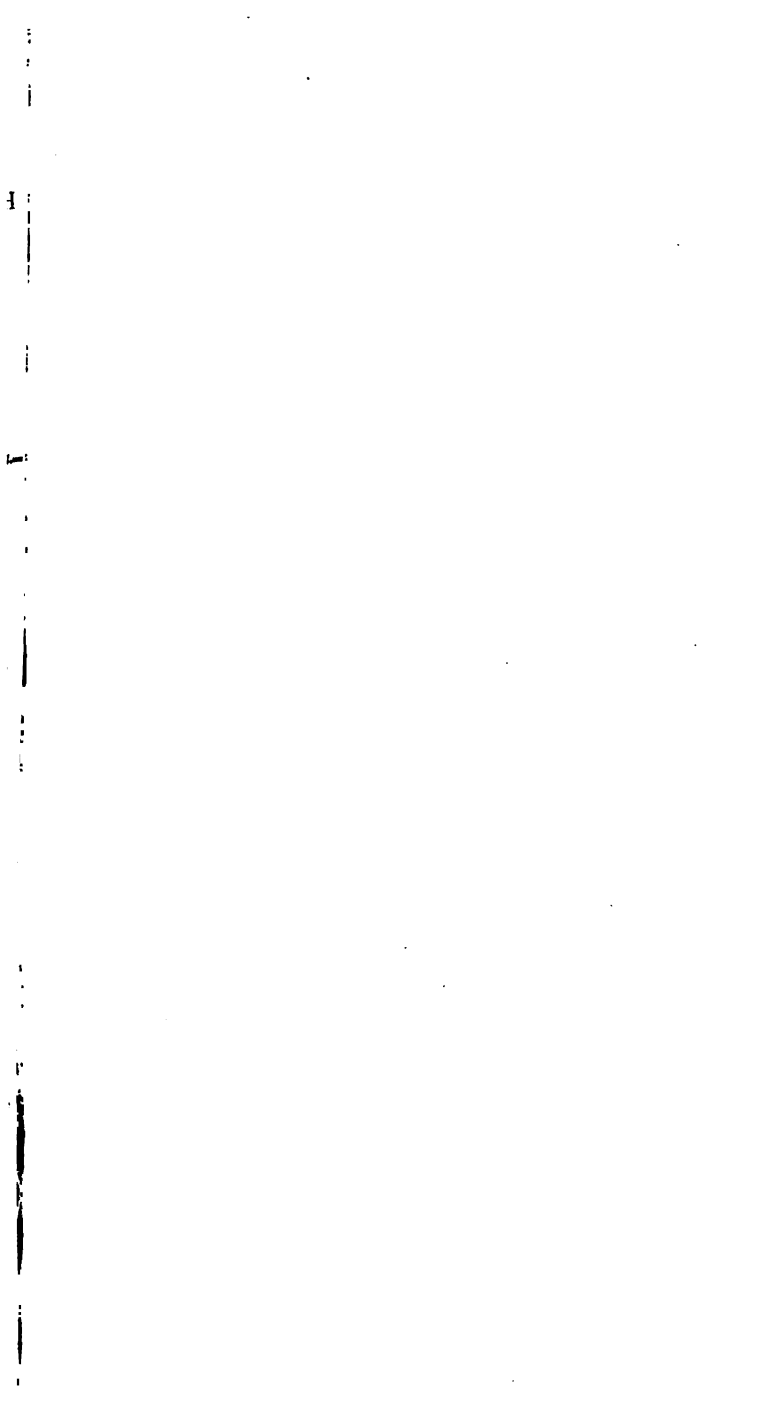
WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—1808.

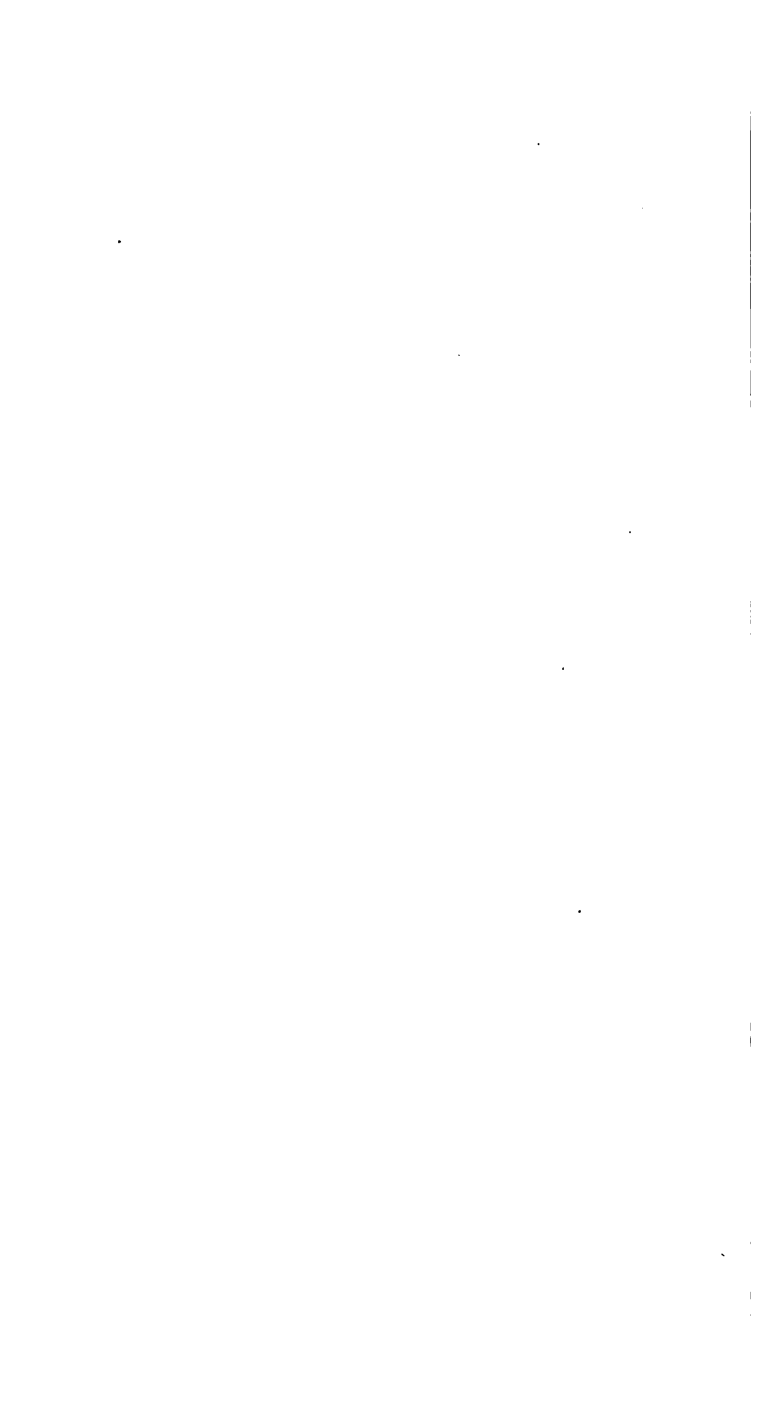
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